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JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,754—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th Oct.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 17, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Derrande.	13th Nov., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 24th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 28th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavinno	4,000.	9th Nov. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 4th November, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12 Oct., 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS.
CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, and CHEMICAL WORKS of this Company are all supervised by EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS who have been properly

QUALIFIED BY EXAMINATION,

and all Preparations, Manufactures, or Materials sent out, being previously examined by persons possessing SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE, can be thoroughly relied on.

TREACHER & CO., are prepared to furnish Estimates and undertake Contract for Drugs, Disinfectants, and Surgical Instruments of all kinds to RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, HOSPITALS, in any quantities from Stock.

DISINFECTANTS OF ALL KINDS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

THE "NEW HYGIENE."

FOUNTAIN DOUCHES.

		Rs. a.
For the relief of constipation by means of warm water. Fitted with glass gauge and complete with tube, fittings and stopcock	1 quart size. Each	4 0
	½ gallon ,, ,,	6 0
	1 gallon ,, ,,	8 0
Cheaper form, without glass gauge but otherwise complete	1 gallon size ,,	5 0

FLESH GLOVES & RUBBERS, for the Bath.

TURKISH and other cotton gloves.	Per pair. As. 10 to	1 4
EGYPTIAN LOOFAHS	Each	0 12
BATH BRUSHES (bristle)	Rs. 2-8 3-0 and	4 0
BATH SHAMPOOING BRUSHES, Coir. A new form in which the rubber is made of coir fibre. This is delightfully soft to use, and stimulates the skin and circulatory system better than the Loofah	Each	0 10
'THE NEW HYGIENE"—A book treating of health and physical development on a new and simple basis	Per copy	1 14

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

RANGOON

THE IMPORTANCE

of securing the utmost PURITY of the Water used in manufacturing

ÆRATED TABLE WATERS

cannot be over-estimated, and this detail receives the STRICTEST ATTENTION IN KEMP'S FACTORY.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS

are prepared with the finest materials, and are second to none.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY, PACKED FREE FOR TRANSPORT.

KEMP & CO. LD., { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

31st OCTOBER, 2nd AND 4th NOVEMBER.

OWNERS are REMINDED that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE TUESDAY, 24th October.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy., W. I. T. C.

Poona, 19th October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at cases 20,000 (twenty thousand cases).

QUALITY.—Russian Oil warranted not less than 150° fire test.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF COCOANUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at Tons 450 (four hundred and fifty tons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted, can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1899, for the supply as above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted, can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000, (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL CYLINDER LUBRICATING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at Tons 100 (one hundred tons).

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in in sealed Drums of not less than 5 gallons for trial.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL AXLE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons).

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply, should be sent in in sealed Drums of not less than 5 gallons for trial.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

			Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS ...		...	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS		...	48	0
BULL'S-EYE KODAKS		No. 2 ...	40	0
Do.	do.	No. 4 ...	60	0
* BULLET	do.	No. 4 ...	72	0
CARTRIDGE	do.	No. 4 ...	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...		...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each	1	12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.	...	2	8
„ BULL'S-EYE or BULLET KODAK.	No. 2...	3	8
„ Do. do.	No. 4...	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK.	No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1899, at 4-30 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the addition of the article "CRUSHED BONES" to the Tonnage Scale in accordance with ascertained measurements.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 19th October, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KAIKHOOSROO BURJORJI CHOKSEY, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, to our client. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property, or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 DAYS, from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

ALL that piece or parcel of Land containing by admeasurement 2,200 sq. yds., or thereabouts, known as Telwady, Girgaum, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 235 and 236, New Nos. 1744, and 1774, old Survey No. 141, and New Survey No. 8016, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D ward, Nos. 160,161 (1,2) Street Nos. 2-4 (A) all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Breach Candy Road, Girgaum, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East, by the property known as Goregaum Buildings, on or towards the West, by Breach Candy Road, Girgaum, on or towards the North, by the Coach Factory of Collett and Company, on or towards the South, by the property of Pestonji Sorabji Mistry, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 23rd day of October, 1899.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION. ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	„	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the Rooms, a following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and-wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, mirror, almirah, iron safe,

1 Mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy.

1 small ivory statue of Gopalrao Myral of Baroda.

1 large coffee mill in good order.

A quantity of sound wines in boxes, consisting of Claret, Burgandy, Hock, Sauterne, Bitters, Italian wines, Australian wines, Hungarian wines, sweet Spanish wines, &c.

A good opportunity for photographers and others—

One 12 by 10 camera, with three double dark slides and cameras for smaller plates, 1 tripod stand, 1 studio stand, one 15 by 12 lense with Iris diaphrams by C. Bauz, one 12 by 10 wide angle by C. Bauz with Iris diaphrams, one 12-inch Roler Burnisher with lamp complete, one dark room lamp, one instantaneous shutter, and other photographic kit.

2 Edison's Graphophones Bijou type with gallery for eleven tube recorders and reproducers complete.

On account of the concerned ex-Dictator—

M. 3-52 25 cases stout in quarts and pints.

25 cases ale in quarts and pints.

113-4?—36 casks gingerale, soda-water, seltzer, and potash.

14-17—4 cases provision consisting of potted meats, flavouring essences, consolidated soups, extract of meat, meat-juice, vinegar, sauce, soup, essence of beef, lemon-syrup, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Abba Hajee Ismail, consisting of gold ear ornaments, rings, noserings, necklaces, pearl and ruby bangles, copper and brass utensils, boxes, trunks, globe lamps, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic and solid tyred bicycles.

1 English-built C spring rubber-tyred wheel barouche, by Laurie and Marner.

1 light second-hand victoria, in good order,

1 serviceable office shigram.

1 strong glass-fronted brougham.

1 second-hand landau.

1 light dog-cart.

2 Kathiawar milch buffaloes.

And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF ALABASTER, MAJOLICAWARE, PLATEDWARE, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Singer and Co.'s premises, the following invoices, consisting of—

Mirror, glass chairs, almira, pier glasses on stands chandeliers.

An invoice of Alabaster large size busts, figures, and centre pieces.

An invoice of terracotta figures, busts, and centre pieces.

An invoice of Majolica flower pots with stands and garden pots.

An invoice of Birmingham plated ware.

An invoice of leather and plush goods.

The above is on view.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, the very valuable and substantial teak and blackwood French-polished dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture made to order, upright grand iron framed piano by W. Bush, London. American bamboo drawing-room set, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, nearly new sewing machine on stand, cinematograph by W. Watson, cinematograph and camera combined, magic lantern by W. Watson, magic lantern films, Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, English marble and brass clocks, windproof lamps, miniature billiard table by John Robert with balls, cue, &c. 1 nearly new strong built vis-a-vis, bay waler horse, 16 hands, showy and fast, going in harness, good for hill work, handsome cabriolette, lady's and gent's English made bicycles, Kathiawar milch buffaloe, etc., the property of E. SCHOEN, Esq.

The property of a gentleman—

1 English-built light brougham and a waler gelding 7 years old. The latter quiet and believed sound, regularly driven.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glassware and crockery windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property of W. P. JOHNSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEW STOCK of Mancure Sets.—Nail Scissors, Tweezers, Nail Nippers, Files, Polishers, &c., on view at THOMSON & TAYLOR'S, 35, Esplanade Road.

TIFFINS and DINNERS under a FRENCH CHEF-DE-CUISINE at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ in addition to PRIVATE TUITION has now OPENED a CLASS for Singing at a Reduced Rate. Apply 5, Colaba Causeway.

FOR SALE.—An English-built Second-hand Canoe Shaped Medium Sized LANDAU, by Messrs. Hooper and Sons, Light and elegant. In very good and sound condition. On view at Mr. PRESS' FORT, COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, LENSES, Studio Tents, Back grounds, Studio, and Tripod stands, Burnishers, &c., &c. To be SOLD, TO-DAY, at CRAWFORD'S Auction.

RAGLAN CYCLES have a first rate reputation for all round excellence. We are now in receipt of the latest models. Rs. 250.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Travellers *en route* can obtain Warm and Stylish Rugs from Rs. 10-8 each, Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8. Warm Under-Vests and Drawers, Ulsters, Overcoats, and Warm Suits made to order on the shortest possible notice. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. E. Schoen, from 1st November next. Apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TO LET.—A large airy PREMISES, fit for Factory, Hotel, Club, &c., at Carnac Bunder, Opposite Victoria Docks, now occupied by Messrs. C. JOST'S Factory. Apply within.

AN AIRY FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Bunder, Pheroz Building. Excellent situation. Apply E. W. FLOWER, Sharp.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

WANTED a MESSMAN for R. A. Officers' Mess, Kirkee, apply in first place with copies of testimonials to Secretary, R. A. MESS, Kirkee.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps, etc.,—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissionier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST............	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE;

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)

G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL........................	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS........	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

QUALITY IS OUR LEADING FEATURE.

"PERFECTION" OUR MOTTO!!'

DAWSON'S PERFECTION

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Sold by all Wine Merchants.

BEEHIVE BRANDY

NO. 1 COGNAC.

Needs only to be tasted to be appreciated.

Of all Wine Merchants in

BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

R. H. HALL & CO.,

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."

Sole Proprietors of the following

OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND

MALT WHISKIES

PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED (Locomotive foremen and others) on all the Indian RAILWAYS, LARGE WORKSHOPS, &c., to establish WATCH and JEWELLERY Agencies for J. W. BENSON, LTD., the QUEEN'S WATCH-MAKERS. Good remuneration to good men. Apply, with particulars of position, etc., to

J. W. BENSON, LTD.,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4492-P dated 17th July, 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.

Bombay, 10th, October, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

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SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT 13TH KAMATIPURA STREET AND BREECH CANDY ROAD, AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Rustomjee Cawasjee Patel, an insolvent, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of the said Rustomjee Cawasjee Patel, the undermentioned valuable properties at the respective premises.

PARTICULARS OF 13th KAMATIPURA STREET PROPERTY.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground admeasuring eighty-one and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 7, and New No. 10207, old Survey No. 20, and new Survey Nos. 3 and 4-6881, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality, under E Ward No. 2051, and Street No. 181, all which premises are situate at the 13th Kamatipura Street in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by the house of Shaik Cassum, on or towards the west, by the property of Anundibai, widow of Pandurang Mohar, on or towards the north, by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south, by the said 13th Kamatipura Street.

PARTICULARS OF THE BREACH CANDY ROAD OR GIRGAUM ROAD PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land known as Boodhan Wady and situate at and on the western side of Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4030 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the south, by Churni Road, on the east, by the said Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, and on the west, by the property of Merwanjee Shapurjee Mulla, Peroze, together with the buildings, chawls and sheds standing on the said piece of land, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment, under Ward Nos. 27, 27 (1) and (2), 28, 26 (1) 85 (2) 85 (1)—Street Nos. 454 to 458, 460 A to 460 F and 6, 464, 8 to 9 and 7.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, may be obtained from Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 42, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, hanging and table kerosine lamps, large iron double bedsteads, almirahs, carpets, a small collection of plants, &c., the property of Colonel G. W. STEVENS, R.A.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sir Tharia Topun's bungalow, No. 91, Parel Road, the valuable and handsome teakwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, pictures and oleographs, handsome table ornaments, one Winchester repeating rifle, one six chamber revolver by E. Dumberlin, one handsome strong glass-fronted miniature rubber-tyred open quarters brougham on C spring, one handsome strong mail phaeton in very good order, one handsome very powerful bay Arab horse, 14-3, 6 years old, quiet in harness, one handsome strong grey Arab horse, aged, goes well in harness, sets of plated mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. AHMEDBHOY LADAK.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nawab's Bungalow, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished house-hold furniture, rich crockery and glassware, platedware, table ornaments, Dimmar's hanging and table kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of M. A. NAVIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 9, Foreman's quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge, Devji Canji and others, glass and crockeryware, platedware, one mahogany sweet toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, one Singer's sewing machine, English cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. G. BOORMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved french-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Ditmar and Hink's table and hanging lamps, rich engravings and pictures, one strong English dogcart, one bay Arab pony, one set of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Major B. M. GRAYFOOT, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

N. B.—The property of Mrs. BROOKS—

1 second-hand English-built victoria, brake attached, thoroughly done up recently, complete with monsoon fittings.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Byculla Tank Pakhadi, otherwise called Haine's Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st November next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Hormasjee Nusserwanjee Talati, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Anandrao Babanjee, otherwise called Anantrao Babanjee, the following valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of Foras ground registered by the collector of land revenue under old No. 118 and 118, and new No. 13621 and 13621, old survey No. 355, and 355, new survey No. 2-3460 and 2-3460, situate at Byculla tank Pakhadi now called Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 477 square yards or thereabout, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east, by a public road and water passage, on or towards the west, by the property of Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla Nooranee, on or towards the north, by public road and water passage, and on or towards the south, by public road, called Haines Road and which said premises were formerly and are now the occupation of the tenants of the said Sonabai, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of assessment, under ward E, ward No. 7062 (1) 7063 and 7064, and street Nos. 111, 115, 117, 119 and 121.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAKHODA STREET AND MAHIM BAZAR ROAD.

Suit No. 617 of 1897.

Aboo Haji Mahomed of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Colsa Moholla, outside the Fort ....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed, (2) Currim Haji Mahomed, (3) Oosman Haji Mahomed, (4) Alli Mahomed Abba Jooma, and (5) Hassum Haji Mahomed, (6) Hajrabai, wife of the said Alli Mahomed Abba Jooma, (7) Hawabai, daughter of the said Alli Mahomed Abba Jooma, (8) Zennubai, daughter of the said Alli Mahomed Abba Jooma, the last four of whom are infants under the age of 18 years by the said Alli Mahomed Abba Jooma, guardian of their persons and property appointed by this Honourable Court under the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890, (9) Ibrahim Mahomed, and (10) Bibbai, his wife, all the said persons are Memon Mahomedans, residing at Colsa Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

Under instructions from the said plaintiff, Aboo Haji Mahomed, the administrator of the property and credits of Haji Mahomed Haji Abba, deceased, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree in the above suit bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Nakhoda Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 163 and No. 97, but now under B ward No. 991, Street Nos. 34, 34 and 55, 59, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east and north, by the said Public Road, Naran Dhuru Street, and Nakhoda Street, on or towards the west, by the house of Hajee Syed Dada, and on or towards the south, by a Sweeper's passage and by a stable belonging to Nakhoda Mahomedally Rogay.

On SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1899, at 4 p.m.

LOT 2—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,103 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 251, new No. 3329, old Survey No. 107, and new Survey No. 3-39, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Mahim Bazar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noor Mohamed Premjee, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. ward No. 2212 (2), and Street No. 90A, and bounded as follows:—On the east, by the Mahim Bazar Road, on the west, by part of Purshotam Shricrishna, on the north, by the property of Khoja Jacob Mahomed Sajan, and on the south, by the property of Allarakhia Dewraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF
1. KEROSINE OIL CANS TIN EMPTY.
2. KEROSINE OIL WOODEN CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE.
3. CASKS, OIL AND TAR, &C., EMPTY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS, at his office, Victoria Terminus, which will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1899, at 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), for the purchase of the above, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS:—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS:—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract. Offer to be binding for the period of twelve months from the date of acceptance.

DELIVERIES to be taken monthly of such quantities as might have accumulated.

PAYMENTS must be made to the Company's Cashier for each lot prior to delivery.

NOTE:—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF
OLD SKELETON WHEELS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON,
OLD STEEL AXLES, STRAIGHT.
OLD IRON TYRES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1899, for the purchase of:—

	Tons.
OLD SKELETON WHEELS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON	400
OLD STEEL AXLES STRAIGHT	300
OLD IRON TYRES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON	18

which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of the Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit.

PAYMENT.—Must be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES,
(COUNTRY PRODUCE)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (country produce), required by the Company during twelve months commencing 1st January, 1900.

TENDERS must be made on the Company's Printed form, to be obtained from the office of the undersigned on application and sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part, will entail Forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 56, OF 1898.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, LADHABHOY EBRAHIM, FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Khoja Mohalla outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, late of Cutch Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant deceased ..Plantiffs

VS.

MITHIBAI, widow of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHAI HASAN SHA MAHOMED, GOOLAM MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED SHEROO MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED a minor under the age of eighteen years by his guardian adlitem the said MITHIBAI AISHABAI and KOOLSAMBAI, daughter of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHOY, the last named minor under the age of eighteen years by her guardian adlitem the said MITHIBAI, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Kasai Mohalla, outside the Fort, the legal representatives of Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, deceased..............Defendants,

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY the 16th day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and defendants in the following properties namely;—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Butcher Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed bin Sheroobhai and his tenants and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B, Ward No. 218 and Street No. 63-65, containing by admeasurement 21 feet and eight inches in breadth and sixty eight feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the sweeper's passage and the property of Chand Mahomed Peroo, on the west by the said Butcher Street or Nagdevi Road, on the dorth by the property of Vali Mahomed and on the south by the property of Mooral Currim Mahomed.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Butcher's Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 221 and Street No. 71-76, containing by admeasurement eighteen feet in breadth and seventy feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows;—On the east by the said Butcher Street or called Nagdevi Street, on the west by Sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Hoosein bin Shama and on the south by the house of Jamal Mahomed butcher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA, and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this [illegible]h day of October 1899.

A. K. OLIVER
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 103 OF 1898.

OSSABHOY ARDESIR DORDEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at No. , Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE MEHTA, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Deolali Camp, in the Nasik District, SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLY also of Bombay, aforesaid, Borah inhabitant, residing at No. 5, Shaik Abdool Rahiman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and RATANJI JAMASJI MISTRY, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing temporarily at Bandora, in the Thana District.....................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court-House, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and buildings erected and built by Hormusji Jamsetji Mehta, and now standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Mody Bay Estate, at Campta Street, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 7-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, partly by the land formerly in the occupation of Purbhudas Dulubhhoy, but now the property of Purbhudas Ladhabhoy, and partly by vacant land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South, by Campta Street, on or towards the East, by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West, by vacant land, which formerly was vacant, and belonged to the said Trustees, but now the property of the said Hormusji Jamsetjee Mehta, and which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 8480, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 2710, and Street No. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14 K. Sirdars Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water, 1-51m., 1-39a. Low water, 7-41m., 7-20a.

Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Haidari and Lindenfels entered the dock on Friday, and Saturday, respectively

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Egypt entered, and the steamers Murex and Khandalla left the Dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Aden, Egypt and Europe, via Marseilles, per s.s. Salazie, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Dilagoa Bay and Transvaal, per s.s. Umkuzi, via Madras, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-morrow.

TRESPASS BY CARTMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, about thirty cartmen were charged with criminal trespass by entering on the open land belonging to the Colaba Land Company, unyoking their bullocks and leaving their cart-stand. The accused stated in their defence that they lived at Stone Bunder and at 4 a.m. they drove their carts on to the ground in order to eat their bread and then go to work. The Magistrate fined them Rs. 2 each.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Bhanji Heerji, a labourer, aged 25 years. The deceased was employed in a grain godown belonging to one Thakersay Heerji at Musjid Bunder Road. On Friday morning last, Bhanji was engaged at a pair of scales in the godown, when a tier of grain bags suddenly gave way and a number of bags fell on him, breaking his left leg at the knee. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the leg was amputated. He did not rally and died in the evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CONCERT AT COLABA.—An open air moonlight entertainment was given by the Norfolk Regiment on Friday evening, on their parade ground at Colaba. The Military Tatoo by torchlight was performed by the full Band of bugles, fifes and drums and was most interesting. A well arranged programme of vocal and instrumental music had been organised by the Adjutant, which was much appreciated, among those who kindly assisted were Captain Cuppage, Mr. Ben Defreee, Lieut. Birch, and Messrs. Pooler, Barnes, Pasmore, Fox, Crown, Peace, McCausland, Will and others. The Band, under Mr. Bartlett's conductorship, played some lively selections during the evening. Mr. Seymour Dove and Lieut. Roberts were the accompanists.

SHREE VISA NAGAR VANIK MITRA MANDAL.—In commemoration of the above named Mandal, which was established by the aid and efforts of some well known Visa Nagar Banias, on Chaitra Sud 9th of the year Savant 1952, the third annual "Mahotsav" was celebrated at Seth Kahandas Kilparam's Wadi, near Bhuleshwar, on Wednesday. On this occasion "Harikirtan" was recited. Many people of their own community, as well as of the other Hindu communities, attended to hear "Harikirtan" on the invitations issued by Messrs. Tribhowandas Purshotamjivandas and Nanalal Purbhoram, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mandal. The Mandap was nicely decorated with flowers and banners and was well illuminated. Those present were given tea, *pan shopari*, bouquets, rose-water and the ceremony closed late at night.

DEATH OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC.—A Coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Lunatic Asylum, Upper Colaba, on the body of Shaik Ismail Valad Shaik Chand Okelkao, a criminal insane in the asylum, aged about fifty years. The deceased was admitted into the asylum on the 25th July 1891 under a warrant issued by Government, in pursuance of Government Resolution, Judicial-Department, dated the 15th July 1891, from which it appeared that deceased was charged with the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, before the Joint Sessions Judge of Kolaba and was found to be of unsound mind. He was admitted into the asylum hospital on the 14th January last, suffering from phthisis, He died on Friday last. A verdict of death from phthisis was recorded.

THE NATIVE THEATRICAL COMPANY.—Mr. Dayabhoy Dholsaji, proprietor and manager of the "Native Theatrical Company, was on Friday night, at the Tivoli Theatre, presented with an address and a gold locket in appreciation of his theatrical talents and the many performances the Company had given in aid of charitable purposes, especially famine, relief funds. On Friday night the company gave the representation of Assrumati, the whole benefit of which, amounting to Rs. 1,600 was given in aid of Sihore Famine Relief Fund. The remarkable feature of these charitable performances, the benefits of which nearly amounted to Rs. 30,000, was that the proprietor had not charged even a single pie in the shape of expenses. The address was presented by Mr. Narandas, who eulogized Mr. Dayabhoy for his literary talents and charitable feelings and the success which the company had achieved in many parts of Guzerat and Bombay. Mr. Dayabhoy in accepting the address made a suitable reply.

SUICIDE OF A WEAK-MINDED WOMAN.—On Thursday night, Jainabai, a Hindoo woman, aged about thirty-three years, wife of one Luximon Dhurma, committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank at Mazagon. Her body was recovered on Saturday morning, when Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry at the tank. It appears that deceased was not right in her head and was consequently turned out of the house by her husband about six weeks ago. Subsequently she arrived in Bombay and put up at her mother's house at Gunpoweer Road, Mazagon. On Thursday evening she was found missing from home and although a search was made for her all night, no trace of her could be obtained. The following morning her disappearance was reported to the police at the Mazagon Police Station. On Saturday morning the mother in course of her inquiries went to the *sooria kund* tank at Mazagon and found the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. She informed the police and the latter had the body removed. The body was decomposed. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

ALTERCATION AT A WATER-PIPE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Mumbrook Bin Ali, aged thirty-five years, lately a domestic servant in the employ of a Mahomedan merchant. The deceased resided on his master's premises. On the evening of Wednesday, the 11th instant, Mumbrook went with a chatty to a stand-pipe, opposite his master's house to get some water. He placed the chatty under the water-tap and while it was being filled with water, a deaf and dumb Khoja came up there and placed a tin-pot on the deceased's chatty. Upon this deceased became excited, and made a rush at the deaf and dumb man to punish him for his audacity; but in doing so he accidentally tripped against a stone and fell receiving a compound fracture of the left great toe. The deaf and dumb man then quietly walked away and the deceased was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Here the injured limb was dressed and he was asked to stay, but he refused to do so and left the hospital. Four days after he went to the hospital and asked to be admitted, which request was complied with. On the following day he developed symptoms of tetanus and died on Friday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

THEFT FROM A NATIVE MERCHANT'S OFFICE.—Mr. Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha, a Mahomedan merchant, who carries on business at Kossa Molha Pydhownee, has reported to the police that some time during Thursday night, an iron safe in the office was opened and currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 541 were stolen. The police investigated the matter and ascertained that the Mehta of the firm had the charge of the keys of the iron safe and its contents. On Friday morning the Mehta had occasion to go to the safe and on looking for the keys, found them missing. It then struck him that on closing the place the evening previous, he had quite forgotten to take the keys home with him. This fact led to enquiries being made amongst the firm's servants, when one Ali Mahomed Shaik Caddur, a Pathan, who had been in the firm's employ for the past two years and with two other servants, used to sleep on the premises, was found to be missing since that morning. The safe had to be subsequently opened by a locksmith and on being examined one currency note for Rs. 500 two for Rs. 10 and Rs. 31 in cash, were missing. The man Ali Mahomed is alleged to have absconded to some up-country place and telegrams have been despatched to several stations at the expense of the complainant for the arrest of the man.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD A COMMISSION AGENT.—Bhaidas Narotumdas Shroff, a commission agent, who resides at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police that on Thursday afternoon, his cashier, Chotalal Jumnadas, entrusted Rs. 2000 in currency notes to his Purdesee servant, Sumboopprasad Buldeosing, to be paid into four different native firms. Upon inquiry complainant ascertained that the servant had not paid the money as directed. The servant did not turn up at the office on the following day and this aroused the suspicion of the complainant, who despatched his cashier in search of him. The cashier found him out in Cathedral street and took him before his master. On being questioned, the servant stated that while going along Bhuleshwar Road with the money in his possession, he was pounced upon by some persons, who robbed him of the money. Shortly after he had been robbed, he became unconscious and could not return to work as usual. The servant was then made over to the police, as his statement was considered to be unreliable. The police investigation went to show that the accused in concert with two other Purdesees, had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the complainant of the money. The police have arrested another man, while a search for the third man is being made.

DEATH IN A LOCK-UP.—Shaik Ahmed aged forty five years, a pressman in the employ of the Government Postal Printing Press, died on Friday morning in the police-chowkey at Bhoiwada, Parel, where he had been locked up on a charge of being drunk and incapable in a public place. The deceased boarded with one Sonoo Dawji, a cart-driver and resided in a room at Love-Lane. Shaik Ahmed had been addicted to drink and whenever he had money he used to get drunk. About four or five days previous to his being locked up, the deceased had complained of pain in his chest and obtained a month's leave from the press. About 10 o'clock on Friday morning deceased was found lying dead drunk on the Sewree Road, by a policeman, who placed him in a gharry and conveyed him to the J. J. Hospital. Deceased was treated at the hospital and discharged cured in the evening, when the policeman took him in custody and placed him before Inspector Brewin, at his quarters at Bhoiwada, Parel, charging him with being drunk and incapable. Deceased was then unable to stand and Mr. Brewin asked him to produce a surety for his appearance before the Magistrate on the following morning. The man Sonoo who was then present refused to stand surety for the deceased, who was then locked up in the chowkey. During the night he asked for water two or three times, which was given him. About half past 4 o'clock in the morning he again asked for water and after drinking it, complained of pain in his chest. He was breathing heavily and expired shortly after. His body was then removed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday. Dr. Sidney Smith, Coroner's Surgeon, in his evidence said that from the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body he was of opinion that death was due to sudden failure of the heart's action. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST A EUROPEAN ENGINE DRIVER.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, has been engaged in investigating a case in which Richard H. Jones, an engine driver on the G. I. P. Railway has charged Charles Harrison, also a driver on the same line, with criminal trespass and committing adultery with his wife Hannah Jones. Mr. DeSouza appeared for the complainant, the accused being defended by Mr. Velinker. Before the case was proceeded with Mr. De Souza applied that the matter might be heard 'in camera' as many unpleasant things were expected to be elicited in course of the evidence.

Mr. Velinker objected to the application.

The Magistrate said that he would consider Mr. De Souza's application, when he came to delicate points.

Complainant in his information stated that he resided with his wife and children at the Birkley Place, Byculla. He was married to his wife thirteen years ago. The accused was a widower and lived at the Sankli Terrace, Byculla. Accused was not known to the complainant, except by sight, but was an acquaintance of one Mr. Russel, who occupied a room above complainant's quarters. Accused used to pay visits to Mr. Russel's place and during his visits there, he cultivated a clandestine intimacy with complainant's wife. He used to take complainant's wife alone to places of entertainment and refreshment rooms without the knowledge and consent of the complainant. On the evening of the 3rd instant, complainant went out on his engine as usual and by the old working list, he was not expected to return home till 11-30 p.m. that day; but he returned earlier as by the running list arrangement he had to reach Bombay at 9-30 p.m. On coming home at 10 p.m. complainant found the doors closed. He had made a noise in raising the latch of the wicket gate and as he opened the bed-room door he saw Harrison in a state of alarm and Mrs. Jones running from the sofa into the sitting room. Mrs. Jones in the presence of the accused admitted having committed adultery. The complainant further said that on entering the bed room he saw the accused jumping out of the window on to the back verandah. He told his wife that there was a man in the room, when she said there was none. On going to the verandah he saw Mr. Harrison, who on being questioned, apologised. The case stands adjourned.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE first annual sports in connection with this institution were held in the school compound on Friday and Saturday in the presence of parents of the pupils and other well-wishers of the school. The programme of events, which were keenly contested, was an interesting one, and included hurdle race, foot race, bicycle race, three-legged race, wide jump, sack race, mile race, high jump, and a tug of war between the boys of the Gujrati and the Marathi sides of the school. The last item, which carried with it a prize of a silver cup, was watched with great interest, and resulted in a win for the boys of the Gujrati side. At the conclusion of the sports on Saturday, Mr. A. G. Wright, Principal of the School, expressed himself satisfied with the results of the two days' proceedings. This was the first gathering of the kind in connection with the school, but he hoped it would not be the last. He thanked Messrs. Byramji Patel and Jayakar, the head masters, and other members of the teaching staff for the assistance they rendered in making the function a success. Mrs. MacMillan then gave away prizes to the successful competitors. Three hearty cheers having been given for Mrs. MacMillan and Mr. Wright, the proceedings terminated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	2	33
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	19
Total	15	17	122
Same date last year	30	14	93

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	1
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	15
Total	11	9	114
Total plague deaths to date	59,278	52,789	
Same date last year	16	16	99

ON Thursday evening Sergeant Edward Heppard, Storekeeper at Fort William Arsenal, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Heppard, who was about twenty-six years old, lived at the Ordnance Barracks, Hastings. A day or two before his death he complained of not feeling well and also seemed somewhat depressed in spirits owing to having to pass a departmental examination.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BELGAUM CHESS TOURNAMENT.

IN this tournament, which has been progressing during the week, Deshpande, the Belgaum champion, has a lead of one game. Up to the present he has won every game easily with the exception of one which he drew with Morabhat, the champion of the S. M. Country, and winner of the late Bombay tournament. The latter lost one game to the veteran Poona Player, Vaman Shastri, who played a very fine ending. Mr. Beaman played very much below his form. A very promising player has been discovered in Narayen, a mere boy.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

POONA VOLUNTEERS *vs.* CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Poona Volunteers and the Bombay Cathedral High School having made a draw of their tie in the semi-final round of the Hockey Competition on Friday evening, the game was replayed on Saturday morning on the Cooperage. The school team was somewhat handicapped, as owing to one of their players having been injured on Friday evening, a small boy was taken in as a substitute. The boys were not in such good form as on the previous evening, and the game was pretty one-sided. In the first half the Poona Volunteers scored three goals, and in the second period they added three more, while the School put on one. The Volunteers therefore won by six goals to one.

FINAL TIE.

POONA VOLUNTEERS *VS.* NORFOLK REGIMENT.

The Poona Volunteers, met the Norfolks in the final on the Cooperage on Saturday evening, before a large attendance. Early in the first half the Poona team scored, and thereafter until half time the play was very even. Once the Norfolks shot in, but from outside the ring. The game continued to be evenly contested in the first portion of the second period, and then the Volunteer playing up brought it along and scored a second goal. The right wing next by very pretty play took the ball from the centre, and almost scored, the ball just going by. They pressed to the finish and ran out winners by two goals to love. The Poona eleven therefore retain the cup, which they previously held.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on the 19th instant, with the 31st Field Battery, Royal Artillery, and details consisting of 4 officers, 1 lady, 143 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 women, 5 children, 54 native details and 20 followers. The names of the officers are Captain C. H. Ford, 31st B. R. F. A., Major E. C. Hill, Inspector of Gym., Ms. and Bo. Captain E. G. Forest, R. A. M. C., Lieu.-Col. and Mrs. J. F. Thatcher, 22nd Bo. Infantry. The Canning had a fine passage. She will leave on the 25th inst. empty, for Vingurla where she will embark a wing of the 26th Madras Infantry for conveyance to Bimlepatam.

THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

IT is notified for information that the Indian Troopservice Transport Dilwara left Port Said, on Monday, the 16th instant, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on or about the 27th instant.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DUSERA.

MR. H. S. DIKSHIT, B. A., LL. B., Solicitor, was the principal speaker on the occasion of the Dusera Durbar of "The Arya Mitra Mela" held on Saturday at Madhav Bag. He said that the Dusera day was regarded as a very auspicious one and any undertaking began on that day was believed to meet with success in the end. The origin of Dusera was to be found in the sub-divisions originally recognized of the Hindu community. There were four sub-divisions, the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishias, and the Shudras, and there were four principal holidays in the year, one reserved for each community, namely, the Shrawni, the Dusera, the Divali, and the Holi. The way in which the four holidays are even now observed show that the above origin is not a fanciful one. The Shrawni day is sacred to Brahmins and the Brahmins all over India change their sacred thread on that day. The Dusera as its very name "Vijya-Dashmi" shows is an observance peculiar to the Kshatriyas. The worshipping of books, which is the characteristic of the Diwali shows that it is a holiday intended for the Vaishias. After a time however, a spirit of fellow-feeling appears to have come on and each division began to partake in the holidays of the others, nay further, the Hindus began to partake in the holidays of the Mohamedans, as for example, Taboots, and of even Christians, e. g. The Mount Merry Fair at Bandra. This had its advantages as it brought together occasionally not only the different divisions of the Hindus, but also Hindus and other nationalities still the distinctive idea of the Dasera day was starting an expedition against an enemy. In the present days, we have no enemies, as they were under the protection of a supreme power. There was a good opportunity for our people to distinguish themselves in the war against the Transvaal, but Government thought it fit not to send any native regiments to that expedition. The only enemies, therefore, that we have to avoid are the principal enemies of man, Kama, Krodha, Lobha, Moha, Mada, and Matsara and each one has to and is fighting with these. There are, also two other very great enemies against whom we have to fight, namely, plague and famine. As to plague, inoculation is advocated as a reliable weapon to fight it with. Not being a medical or scientific man, Mr. Dikshet said, we could not dogmatize as to the efficacy or otherwise of inoculation, but he said that the preponderance of medical opinion was in favour of inoculation. As to famine, Mr. Dikshit very much deplored the death of late Govindji Thakersi Moolji, who had done yeoman's service in the last famine. He, however, hoped that there were many other charitably disposed and large hearted men among them who would help to carry them safely through the period of plague and famine.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

ON 12th and 13th inst., we were favoured with a few showers of rain which have in some measure brightened the prospect of rice, besides the fact that it has also caused a reduction to be made in the prices of cereals by at least ¼ of a Rupee. The Government, far from being zealous in seeking out means to mitigate the impending evil of food-scarcity. The contemplated Agricultural industrial Bank would in a great measure tend to instil some vigour into this impoverished country as well as take private landowners out of the wretched condition in which they have been placed by the constant fall in the price of landed property. Unfortunately, however, the scheme, on being submitted to the Government Council for approval, was held over on the ground of its not demanding urgent execution.

As slightly hinited in one of my previous letters, the transfer to District Administration of the powers which Deputy Administrators had for superintending the management of funds of pagodas, mosques etc., is a *fait accompli*. The Government has reduced the latter officials to mere non-entities, their business being non-restricted to act for the former magistrates in case of their absence or any lawful impediment. Local papers are unanimous in condemning this measure, as it strikes a further blow at the prospects of natives for public appointments of note. The cremation of plague-striken corpses, which is strongly recommended by the local Board of Health and enjoined by Government, while it has been severely condemned by the chief ecclesiastical authority of the province, is exciting much controversy. As opinions differ in respect of the preference to be given to cremation or inhumation, I refrain from commenting on the points at issue, which have been infortunately made an occasion for the display of out-of-place erudition and on arena where personal grudges are thought to be better settled.

A local paper makes the astounding statement that there has been a defalcation in the Government treasury. The statement, however, proves to be one of superficial character, as it has not yet found currency in the other journals or in official circles. From Damaun comes the report of an alleged fraud having been practised by Mr. Barreiro, who forgetting his high capacity of head of Customs Department, is said to have imported many articles from Bombay without the payment of the respective duty.

Reverend Professors Lobo and Messias have been appointed conservators respectively of the convents of St. Caitanto and St. Francis d'Assiz, old Goa. The English school at Arpora conducted by Professor Lyons has been granted by Government a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.

It is rumoured that Councillor Norton, who as Attorney General in India and acting Chief Secretary has left an imperishable mark of his ability and energy, intends applying for Judgeship at Salsete.

The earnings of W. I. Railway Company, during the week ending 30th Sept. last totalled Rs. 9-473.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	30·156	N	2	85·1	60·2	66	...	5·59	—11·51
Sirsa	30·135	NE	6	86·3	59·1	61	..	2·21	—10·27
Delhi	30·073	ENE	5	91·2	68·1	49	...	11·16	—15·07
Agra	30·08	NE	6	96·0	70·9	69	..	21·88	—5·26
Cawnpore	30·015	Calm	1	91·8	64·0	60	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	30·018	ENE	3	89·6	63·4	64	...	38·82	+2·26
Jhansi	30·047	Calm	4	96·2	71·6	46	...	28·48	—8·97
Jacobabad	30·136	NE	2	95·5	64·1	60	...	0·00	—2·73
Karachi	30·034	NNE	6	98·4	74·2	38	...	0·09	—5·99
Jeypore	30·057	NNE	3	97·2	68·6	40	..	10·96	—15·60
Ajmere	30·056	NE	4	96·4	71·1	53	...	8·84	—11·0
Deesa	29·956	ENE	13	104·1	76·5	29	...	1·25	—24·40
Ahmedabad	29·936	NE	2	100·8	79·1	21	...	5·05	...
Bhuj	29·977	NNE	9	101·3	78·4	31	...	5·05	—8·68
Jamnagar	29·946	NNE	9	99·1	77·2	40	...	5·57	...
Rajkot	29·933	NE	6	101·9	72·8	26	...	7·35	—20·40
Bhownagar Para	29·925	NE	6	101·6	76·3	34	...	5·68	..
Veraval	29·873	NNE	5	94·6	74·3	28	...	4·94	...
Neemuch	30·011	NE	4	98·5	68·5	43	...	10·96	—19·55
Indore	29·96[illegible]	SE	2	96·7	70·1	66	...	15·13	—17·61
Saugor	30·12[illegible]	SE	8	93·3	67·1	60	...	22·52	—23·02
Jubbulpore	30·017	Calm	2	90·9	61·3	5[illegible]	...	33·88	—22·40
Hoshangabad	30·013	NE	1	96·6	62·2	43	...	21·97	—31·63
Khandwa	29·975	E	5	103·2	67·1	66	...	8·09	—22·86
Raipur	29·997	E	1	95·3	67·7	42	...	23·61	—21·30
Nagpur	29·983	ENE	5	96·7	[illegible]	62	...	12·41	—33·54
Amraoti	29·9[illegible]2	E-E	6	99·2	71·8	[illegible]2	...	12·40	—21·21
Akola	29·930	ESE	5	101·8	66·3	31	..	10·65	—22·02
Surat	29·906	E	3	105·2	71·0	45	...	18·47	—27·21
Malegaon	29·96.	N	3	99·9	63·3	29	...	7·14	—15·73
Bombay	29·911	E	7	90·[illegible]	78·0	7[illegible]	...	34·[illegible]	—37·70
Poona	29·956	SE	8	85·0	64·4	32	...	10·20	—13·[illegible]0
Ahmednagar	29·925	Calm	4	93·9	61·0	35	...	9·42	..
Aurangabad	..	ESE	...	95·9	65·2	31	...	10·76	..
Sholapur	29,951	SE	13	97·2	71·0	52	...	11·8[illegible]	—17·4
Ratnagiri	29·879	SE	3	93·4	73·4	70	...	58·[illegible]	—50·20
Belgaum	29·870	ESE	11	87·3	67·3	61	...	25·87	—15·27
Goa	29·900	SE	5	89·5	75·9	91	...	49·10	...
Karwar	29·8[illegible]	NE	3	89·3	73·5	86	...	60·19	—60·90
Mangalore	29·88[illegible]	E	1	90·3	71·9	91	0·84	71·34	—36·85
Calicut	29·874	Calm	2	86·2	76·0	90	0·13	66·57	—25·52
Cochin	29·879	N	..	86·0	75·6	8[illegible]	...	51·71	—20·81
Bangalore	29·9[illegible]	E	11	81·2	65·8	92	...	15·90	—8·15
Secunderabad	29·916	E	7	102·2	70·5	73	...	14·64	—13·56
Masulipatam	29·938	NNE	13	90·0	77·1	85	...	18·02	—12·08
Bellary	29·920	SE	5	92·2	73·7	52	...	11·44	—2·38
Cuddapah	29·93[illegible]	E	L	95·1	75·8	91	0·05	9·47	—14·48
Madras	29·932	N	4	88·5	73·0	95	0·26	19·07	—2·28
Coimbatore	29·930	E	2	84·0	70·1	80	...	12·21	+3·30
Trichinopoly	29·896	Calm	4	80·1	73·4	98	...	9·12	—7·20
Negapatam	29·92	W	16	88·0	72·9	91	0·72	13·46	—2·58
Colombo	29·901	ESE	6	84·5	73·5	86	2·34	24·17	—5·61
Aden	29·951	E	10	87·8	75·4	71	...	0·02	—0·42

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Deesa, Bhuj, Neemuch and Saugor, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest along the coast from Veraval southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients are steep in Cutch, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, but elsewhere they continue to blow from north-east or south-east. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is in large excess of its normal in all districts except in the Punjab, Mysore and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, where it is from 1° to 9° in defect. The minimum is from 5° to 9° in excess in Rajputana and at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch and Indore. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 59° at Sirsa.

Humidity has increased considerably at Agra, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Belgaum, Bhuj and Neemuch.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Madras (1·28"), 0·84 cents at Mangalore, 0·72 at Negapatam, 0·34 at Colombo, 0·13 at Calicut and 0·05 at Cuddapah.

The weather conditions are somewhat favourable for local showers in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. The seasonal changes which have been in progress since the 27th of September are now complete, and to-day pressure is decidedly high in the north, and strongly marked cold weather conditions now prevail. Fresh to strong winds are likely to blow in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat. North-westerly winds are likely generally to increase in force along the West Coast.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA OCT. 20.

Friday: Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in the Punjab plains and has fallen slightly to rapidly in the N.-W. Himalayas, the fall being largest in Kashmir. Pressure has fallen slightly in Rajputana, Gujarat and the greater part of the Peninsula; it has been steady in Burma and North-East India. The weather is feebly unsettled in N.-W. India, and light showers have fallen in the Punjab plains and Upper India Hills. Showers have also been received in Burma, and light to moderate rain has continued in Ceylon and the South of the Peninsula; Taunggyi has received 2½ inches and Colombo, Trincomali, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Madura amounts ranging from 1 to 2 inches. Mean temperatures are in defect in N.-E. India and South India, are normal in the Punjab, Mysore and on the Madras Coast, and in excess in all other provinces.

OCT. 21.

Saturday: A general rise of pressure has taken place over the whole Indian region; the rise has been brisk to rapid in N.-W. India and pressure is now in very large excess in the Punjab and Upper Sind. Steep gradients favouring north-easterly winds prevail in N.-W. India. Pressure is higher and gradients steeper than usual in N.-E. India, and unusually in strong north-easterly winds are blowing now. The northern half of the day showers accompanied with hail have fallen in the N.-W. Himalayas and the Upper India sub montane districts, Roorkee and Rawalpindi have each received about an inch; showers have also fallen in Burma, and light to moderate rain in south of Peninsula. Cuddalore has received two and half inches, and Madras, Mangalore and Negapatam one inch. Temperature is falling rapidly in N.-W. India and day temperatures largely below the normal were registered yesterday in the Punjab. Temperature has also fallen in South India, it has risen in N.-E. India and mean temperatures are now normal in Assam, Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur. They continue in large excess in Rajputana, Gujrat and Berar.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

The official report on the state of crops and prospects of the season in the several districts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is as follows:—

Akola.—Weather warm and cloudy. Standing crops are withering for want of rain. Land is being prepared for the ensuing winter crop. Bajra and til are being sown in parts of the district. Fodder and water insufficient. Prices of all food-grains have considerably risen.

Amraoti.—Weather warm and cloudy. Crops in Morsi taluq reported to have withered. Preparation of land in progress. Til sowings continue in Amraoti taluq. Supply of fodder and water scarce. Prices are steadily rising.

Basim.—Hot and occasionally cloudy. Crops on rich soil in fair condition for the present. Sowings in progress. Fodder and water continues to be scarce. Prices are getting higher.

Buldana.—Weather warm. Crops are drying owing to want of moisture. Fields are being prepared for the winter crop. Fodder and water insufficient. General rise in prices.

Ellichpur.—Weather warm and cloudy. Crops are withering. Fodder and water supply not enough for requirements. Prices risen.

Wun.—Weather warm. In places crops have suffered owing to absence of rain. Fodder and water insufficient. Prices rising.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	Inches	29·818
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·5
Dew Point		73·3
Relative humidity of Air		0·693
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	90·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·0
General Directions of wind*		ENE, E, W, WNW, NNE,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	168

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE MADRAS CROPS REPORTS.

ALMOST before the first report on the Madras crop was issued, an cotton improvement took place in the character of the season, especially in the Deccan districts, which has since continued; the area reported to have been sown with cotton in Government villages up to the end of September is, however, still largely below the average or normal area. The deficiency is most marked in the Central districts, where the trade variety called *Salems* is produced, whilst in the Southern districts, where "Tinnevellies" are grown, sowings had scarcely begun when the reports were closed. In the Deccan, where "Northerns" and "Western" are produced, the area sown this year up to date is a good deal below normal, but the recent rapid rise in price has encouraged more extensive sowings than last year. In Kistna, where "Cocanadas" are grown, the season has been less unfavourable than elsewhere, and, stimulated no doubt by rising prices for cotton and moderate prices for food-grains, the area sown is in excess of the normal area, and of that sown last year also. The total area for the whole Presidency is 528,100 acres or about 2 per cent. less than last year and about 20 per cent. less than the normal area. Some part of the deficiency may yet be made up, and as already noted, the crop of "Tinnevellies" has yet to be sown.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,849 tons, Captain W G Williams, cleared on Saturday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain P H Stunt, cleared on Saturday, for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C H Barron, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo, and 40 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Lindenfels 1,862 tons, Captain G Kinneweg, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Hamburg, 4th September, via Antwerp and Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia 2,293 tons, Commander H Tait, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Glasgow, (11th September,) via Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr S H Liddell, Mr E L Canty, Mrs Transdill and 3 children. During the voyage she met with strong southerly breeze, in the south of Red Sea, light N E monsoon. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 19th October, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs L Christie and 3 children, Mr J W Deacon, Mr J L Beaumont, Mr Wilton, Mr Civita, Sister Clarissa, three sisters of the cross, Mr and Mrs Spoldiag, Mr and Mrs Nursingdas and 3 children, Captain Gay and 2 children, 3 native gentlemen, and 61 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Manilla, Captain G. B. Gavino, arrived yesterday from Genoa:—Mr and Mrs Taylor Mrs Jules Forster, Mr. Earnest Barnes, Revd John Woodsider, Mrs Woodsider, Mr. N. Lane, Mrs Warde Harrison, Mrs Julina, Mr and Mrs W Kennedy, Mr Ernst Hennermann, Rev Hoene, Mr and Mrs Tarachund, Mr. Burton, Mr E Gianvitt, Major and Mrs Clarke, Mr and Mrs Havell, Colonel Bane, Lieutenant Lemos, Captain Neale, Mr Cooper, Mrs McKenzie, Mr and Mrs Abrecht four Sister of Charity, Mr M Bronzis, Mr and Mrs Andrea Collera, and 4 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 21.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Shannon	2380	Wibmer			P & O Co
Hermod	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
Bombay	2049	Fraser			Bombay Co
Kohinoor	1935	Corran	Calcutta		T M & Co
Assyria	919	Maclean			M M & Co
Egypt	4178	Langbourne			P & O Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co
Canning		Pifford			R I Marine
Lindenfels	1862	Kenneweg	Antwerp		G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Pentakota	2209	Mckinlay	Madras	23-10	M M & Co
C	Henry Bolckow	699	Frown	Aden	22-10	B & P S N Co
R	Haidari	1563	Clarke	Kobe	26-10	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
	Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	21-10	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	Imperator	4140	Klausberger	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
4	Vindobona	28[illegible]9	Belleni	Kobe	23-10	A L S N Co
5	Clyde	2198	Denny	China	21-10	P & O Co
7	Sultan	1781	Bohrsouth	Zanzibar	27-10	F Heyer
10	Amana	2160	Carr	Dunkirk	20-10	K N & Co
12	Nankin	2557	Bennett	Shanghai	21-10	P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	R I M S Canning	Piffard	Karachi, Oct. 19.
	Lindenfels s	Kineweg	Hamburg, Sept. 4.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Oct 19.
	Australia s	Tait	Glasgow, Sept 11.
22	India s	Martinolich	Batoum, Sept 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Murex s	Hallidays	Marseilles, &c.
	Merkara s	Williams	Calcutta.
	Bhundara s	Stunt	Moulmein.
	Valetta s	Preston	London, &c.
	King Arthur s	Barron	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Lindenfels, for Antwerp.
" Egypt, for London.
" Mozaffari, for Japan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Cameron s - 25 cases whisky, Forbes Forbes and Co; 169 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 20 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dalmatia s—32 cases soap, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

Stanley Hall s—460 boxes bar soap, Essabhoy Moolla Abdually.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—14 cases writing papers, Hussonally Abdoolally; 1 case cheese, D Cowasjee; 8 cases soap, Charles Phillimore and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bucentaur s—100 cases slate pencils, A Abdool Gaffoor and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Yarra s—50 cases wine, Phillips and Co; 3 hogsheads wine, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4,000 cwt bone meal, Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Amana s—2,000 cwt linseed and 2,001 cwt castorseed, Wagjee Bucher; 4,000 cwt crushed bones and 2,000 cwt bone pieces, Mooljee Jamall; 10 cwt gum, Mohomed J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—50 tons old iron, Khan and Khan.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

Nankin s—75 cwt khismiss, A C Esmaljee; 122 cwt googal, Quan Lun Kooo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—29 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Haidari s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 700 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
CONDY'S FLUID
TO YOUR BATH.
THE EFFECT IS MAGICAL.
All Substitutes are Inferior.
Insist on buying
"CONDY'S FLUID."

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "MANILA," Captain G. B. Gavino, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 22nd inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

W. MARTIN'S INVENTIONS were awarded the only GOLD MEDAL at the AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW at Calcutta in February, 1898; and pronounced best of all Agricultural Implements in the country.

MARTIN'S IMPROVED PLOUGH of the future. Martin's 4 bucket water lift, raising with one pair of bullocks, four times the quantity of water as compared with ordinary methods; and the best machine adapted for irrigation in seasons of Scarcity.

MARTIN'S, 5 ROLLER HORIZONTAL sugarcane Press, Martin's 3, 5, and 2 Roller Vertical Presses, Martin's Hand Power Portable Press for compressing hay, jute, fodder, etc.

MARTIN'S HAND POWER
COTTON GIN.

The above machines are all patented and warranted to perform 3 to 4 times the work obtained from ordinary methods, effecting a corresponding saving in cost of working.

For particulars of prices and capacities, apply to

W. MARTIN,
Retired Indigo Planter, Agra.

N. B.—AGENTS and Manufacturers WANTED, and any reasonable offer for patent rights of any of the above considered.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR,
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

CUIRS ET PEAUX HUILES-DEGRAS
Représentant—Commissionnaire
DEPOSITAIRE
STEFANO CARMAZZI FU CARLO
AUG. MORISON CARLO CARMAZZI.
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22.

THERE was an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills made in London yesterday of Rs. 10,000, on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-8d., and of Telegraphic Transfers of Rs. 3,00,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols advanced 5 1-16 per cent. yesterday, to 104. French Rentes remained at 100 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·28 fcs. Rupee Securities advanced 3-16 per cent., to £63 9-16; while Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 4 1-2 per cent., also on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 26 5-8d. per oz.; and remained in New York at 58 1-8 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London 3-8 cent. less, at 4·87 1-8 dollars.

There was a further advance in Consols to-day of another 5-16 per cent., to 104 5-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. less, at 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London again declined 1-2 centime, to 25·27 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. higher, at 112 1-2; and Rupee Securities remained at £63 9-16. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 26 11-16d. per oz.; and was unchanged in New York, at 58 1-8 cents., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·87 1-8 cents. The shipments of specie comprised £40,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £34,000 in Silver to Hongkong. For Braziers' copper the quotation was £84 10s.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 505 per 416 lbs., October-November shipment to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market strong.

In Liverpool, Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton declined 1-32d.; and Americans Arrivals 3 64d., extreme quotations being 3 7-8d. per lb. for October, and 3 53-64d. for February-March delivery. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrival steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

To-day Spot Mid.-Americans were unchanged in Liverpool; and American Arrivals recovered 1-64d. to 3 57-64d. for October delivery, and 3 27-32d. for February-March. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 10,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market was quiet but steady. The total sales in Liverpool during the Week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales greater than in the preceding week, at 64,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 21,000 bales more, at 72,000 bales. The week's Import were 6,000 bales less, at 57,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 20,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 703,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued yesterday in New York at 7 3-8 cents per lb; January Futures were 8 points lower, at 7·09 cents per lb., and April 9 points, at 7·14 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands was again unchanged in New York to-day, at 7 3-8 cents per lb.; January Futures were 4 points higher, at 7·13 cents, and April 6 points, at 7·20 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 33,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 2,270,000 bales compared with 1,870,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The local Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day. Exporters bought only 100 bales, and the mills purchased 1,950 bales. "Good" Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 217 per candy; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 171; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 194.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,234	bales.
Wheat	17,342	cwts.
Linseed	2,839	,,
Rapeseed	1,412	,,
Gingellyseed	2,582	,,
Castorseed	2,494	,,
Rice	44,947	,,

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone this morning at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level all day, with only a small business passing, and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	,,
Francs	1·71 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 95 1-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 95 1-8 for the Settlement, and 90 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. China mills are Rs. 15 higher, and Currimbhoy Rs. 10.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th October, as compared with the statement of 2nd October, 1899:—

	October 2.			October 9.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,73,61,803	8	11	1,78,11,457	9	7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,21,12,720	10	10	5,36,83,105	0	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,24,965	15	8	2,03,300	5	0
Sundries	24,08,896	12	5	24,25,664	13	2
	10,19,11,389	15	10	10,36,33,527	12	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	53,91,584	0	0	49,53,390	3	0
Other authorised Investmts.	85,45,893	0	0	83,99,305	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,98,97,605	0	4	2,09,42,508	3	5
Accounts of Credit do.	2,20,74,928	1	4	2,27,37,092	10	3
Bills discounted, &c.	1,63,81,935	9	3	1,77,23,361	2	11
Balances with other Banks.	7,51,090	11	10	6,17,014	3	2
Bullion	5,199	7	7	4,940	4	7
Dead Stock	13,24,281	0	10	13,19,107	11	3
Stamps	9,130	8	2	9,550	12	7
Sundries	15,79,070	5	5	16,10,952	9	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	74,37,317	10	4	68,78,896	11	10
Do. at Branches	1,85,15,344	8	9	1,84,37,397	9	6
Rs.	10,19,11,389	15	10	10,36,33,527	12	8

LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office	11,65,184	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,18,532	Dec.
Other Deposits	15,76,335	Inc.
Post Bills	3,18,665	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,85,782	Dec.
Loans	10,44,903	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	6,62,164	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	13,41,426	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	5,58,451	Dec.
Do at Branches	77,947	Dec.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 9-16
Bar Silver	26 5-8

The sum of about £ 100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 21st October, 1899.

There will be drill in the Town Hall for Recruits on Tuesday the 24th instant, from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1899.

1. The following member having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company—No. 4664 Vol H Smith and No. 4665 Vol J Smith.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—To-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 40 Gr. R. M. L. Gun Drill. Thursday at 6-45 a.m. Instructions in Laying.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.
2. Orderly Sergeants for the ensuing week:—
No. 1 Co. Sgt. W. Harvey.
No. 2 Co. Sgt. Zurhorst.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MAHABLESHWAR.

BIRTH.

MULLER—October 20, at Lily Cottage, Mahableshwar, the wife of Professor O. V. Muller, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PENNINGTON—October 5, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Captain A W Pennington, 9th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

RIEDY—October 9, at Montgomery, the wife of Mr H Riedy, of a son.

DEATH.

McBRIEN—October 8, at the Ripon Hospital, Simla, Lieut P McBrien, D A C, Commissariat Transport Department, aged 51 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1899.

THE aspect of affairs in Natal has undergone a sudden and very welcome change for the better. We now learn that General Joubert was himself in command of a strong force of Boers, officially put at 9,000 men, at daybreak on Friday, 20th instant. His guns were placed on an almost inaccessible eyrie commanding Glencoe, a kopje, apparently of considerable extent, which had been carefully strengthened by stone breastworks erected on the crown. The troops under Sir Penn Symons have been estimated at 4,000 men, but they may have been reinforced when an attack by Joubert was evidently in contemplation. According to the first account, the battle was general at noon on Friday. According to the account now to hand General Symons led the infantry advance on the Boer position at nine in the morning, by which time our troops were swarming over the hill and the Boers running away. The original account, which there is no reason to quite set aside, states that the King's Royal Rifles and the Dublin Fusiliers attacked the hill overlooking Glencoe, on which the Boer guns were posted. When the two battalions had arrived within three hundred yards, the guns were already silenced, ~~and apparently Joubert had no~~ supports to cover the position and protect his artillery. According to the recent account, when the Imperial troops were within a thousand yards of the Boer position, the enemy's guns were silenced, but he opened a heavy rifle-fire which thinned the ranks of the assailants, whose loss in officers, killed and wounded, was disproportionately heavy, one officer slain for every three rank-and-file. The cavalry and the Leicesters cut off the retreat of the Boers, and placed them between two fires, inflicting heavy losses, said to be three times greater than that of the British troops who stormed the position. Unhappily the gallant Sir Penn Symons heads the list of the dead, his wounds having proved mortal. Ten other officers were killed, of whom five belong to the 1st Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles. Colonel J. Sherston of the Staff was slain, as were Captain J. H. B. Cowen and 2nd-Lieutenant A. H. M. Hill, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. The Dublin Fusiliers lost two officers of similar rank, namely Captain I. G. Weldon, and 2nd-Lieutenant C. J. Genge. Twenty-one officers were wounded, the greater number being furnished by the Irish Fusiliers, King's Royal Rifles, and the 18th Hussars. Thirty-one men were killed and 151 wounded. The loss is much less severe than might have been expected from a heavy rifle-fire while assailing an almost inaccessible height. It is, however, noted that the Boer marksmanship has been conspicuously defective since the outbreak of hostilities.

General Joubert's initial fault was in attacking a force strongly entrenched at Glencoe with a force which, at the critical time, left the key of his own position insufficiently guarded, and thus gave General Symons the victory. That gallant officer, sad to say, received his promotion to the rank of Major-General on his death-bed. That the Boer Commander-in-Chief recognised his mistake is shown by the fact that he forthwith ordered reinforcements of 9,000 men to join him, doubtless, with the intention of retrieving the disaster. In doing this he proportionately weakened the Boer forces enveloping Ladysmith. Sir George White promptly availed himself of the opportunity to deliver a successful attack on the Boer position at Elandslgaate, which cut his communications between Ladysmith and Dundee. We may expect further successes, which will have the effect of delivering Ladysmith from all anxiety as to its communications. General Joubert has committed the unpardonable military error of dispersing his troops in such fashion that he cannot bring his numerical superiority to bear on any one point. The opportune check he has received and the bringing of a large force from the neighbourhood of Ladysmith to Glencoe will deliver the British headquarters from panics such as that described by the *Times'* correspondent, and telegraphed by the London correspondent of the *Pioneer*. On Wednesday night the town was convulsed by the wildest rumours of the falling in of the cavalry screen before the advancing Boers. It appears that reinforcements from the Drakensburg swelled the Boer outposts to such an extent that they were able to advance steadily on the British patrols, the Carabiniers falling back out-numbered. These skirmishes were almost bloodless, the fire taking place at long ranges, and the Boers sending forward clouds of skirmishers moving rapidly from one cover to another. The net British losses in one day's skirmishing were one man and two horses wounded. Nevertheless the Boers made their way, spreading like locusts over a great part of Natal. Before evacuating Bester's Station the Carabiniers dismantled the telegraph, but they were unable to remove their stores, which became the prize of the Boers. The moral effect of the defeat of General Joubert and the loss of the guns will go far to steady opinion in Natal, and to give confidence in the ultimate issue, which, whatever vicissitudes may intervene, can only mean the success of the stronger Power, Great Britain. Whatever Mr. Chamberlain may say, it is unquestionably the greatest Power in South Africa. It has been such for a hundred years past, and the force of circumstances adds to our strength in that part of the world as the years go by.

Reuter sends us the remarkable announcement that the Channel Squadron has been suddenly ordered to Gibraltar, that it is understood that its cruisers will convoy our transports to the Cape, and that the battleships will go to Delagoa Bay, where the whole squadron will finally assemble, and land a force of 5,000 Blue-jackets and Marines, if found necessary. It is difficult to give credence to such a statement, unless we go further, and acknowledge that sundry hints in German and Russian newspapers of Continental action may have had some reality behind them. It is absurd to suppose that the transports from England to the Cape will need to be convoyed by cruisers in view of any special action on the part of the South African Republics. Nor is there any reason why the ships-of-the-line should be sent to Delagoa Bay. Why should they *rendezvous* in Delagoa Bay, which is Portuguese, and therefore neutral territory? The Lisbon correspondent of the *Standard*, on September 29, said that he had reason to know that the Portuguese Government would certainly object to British troops being sent through Lorenco Marques into the Transvaal. He adds significantly:—"It may be taken as an absolute fact that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour that the places to be ceded to England are to be occupied by British troops." Of course, if there was any threat or hint of Continental intervention, the rights of Portugal would not weigh in the balance, if it were necessary to send the Channel Fleet to Delagoa Bay. While the German Government has practically renounced any intention of interfering, the German Press and the public, especially in North Germany, are distinctly pro-Boer in sentiment. The Berlin organ of Herr Krupp, the well-known director of the Essen Works, and the distinguished vice-President of the Prussian Ministry, has called attention to the depth and sincerity of the German sympathy for "this gallant Teutonic race now fighting for its independence." Others suggest that the time has come when Russia, with the support of France, should arrange with Germany and bring pressure to bear, by demanding compensation, for the aggrandizement of England in South Africa, opening the Persian Question and adding that country to her territories. The idea is, of course, that, by applying pressure on the Indian frontier, Great Britain would be made to feel the inconvenience of locking-up a considerable number of troops in South Africa. For the present we see no reason whatever to suppose that these incitements are likely to be realised. No one can say what may happen: if the war in South Africa be prolonged or appear to tax our military strength. There is this consideration always to be borne in mind—that Russia has no interest in trying conclusions with her most formidable rival until the completion of the Siberian Railway, and the net-work which will connect it with Port Arthur, Niuchang and Pekin. But that will not be until 1904 has been added to the Calendar. All the same, if it be really the fact that the transports coming from England to the Cape require to be convoyed by the cruisers of the Channel Fleet, and it is deemed imperative to concentrate battleships in the South African Seas, some colour of probability will be given to the wild suggestions of foreign combination which one sees in nearly every Continental newspaper. Meanwhile we have to note the fact that in the first battle the Boers have been defeated and the British have been successful. We have to mourn the death of General Symons, whose loss will be especially felt in certain circles in Bombay, and of other brave officers. But the military situation at the present time is as distinctly favourable as it was the reverse, judging from the somewhat-excited reports of the *Times'* correspondent at Ladysmith a few days since.

THE annual address of the Dewan of Mysore which was submitted to the Representative Assembly on Tuesday, is an extremely able review of the administration of the State during the past year. A large portion of the address is devoted to the history of the plague in the Mysore State, which during the year was smitten to the extent of 12,273 deaths; Mysore City, and Bangalore in particular, suffered severely. The epidemic has not yet totally disappeared, but the energetic measures adopted for dealing with the disease have had excellent results, and the outlook is much more encouraging than it was about a year ago. A large number of condemned houses in Bangalore City have been demolished, the congested portions of the city opened out, and other permanent improvements effected by the extension of the city towards the suburbs. The effects of plague are also seen in the financial results of the year, the revenue having decreased by 13 1-2 lakhs, while the expenditure showed a marked rise. Railway earnings declined considerably, the drop in receipts being Rs. 4,58,000. The total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 179,16,668 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,00,43,942, the result being a deficit of Rs. 21,27,274. But it is pointed out that a large portion of the expenditure was of an exceptional character which ought really not to be charged to the year's income. Thus a sum of over ten lakhs was spent upon the Marikanave Reservoir, and the Beru-Shimoga Railway, which is now about to be opened. The Marikanave Reservoir across the Vedavati River is a splendid project, estimated to cost Rs. 39 lakhs. This and other large irrigation works will benefit wide arid tracts in the Chitaldrug District. But the enlightened administration of the Dewan does not stop at works of this kind. One of the most interesting paragraphs in Sir Sheshodri Iyer's address is that in which it is stated that it has been decided to utilise the force of the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram for the production of electric power, which it is intended to transmit at a cheap rate, for the use of the Kolar Gold Mines, and other industrial enterprises in the State. The arrangement of the details of this scheme have been left to Captain de Lotbiniere, who has been deputed to Europe and America to consult experts in regard to the project. Reduced exchange rates accounted for a decrease in the 5 per cent royalty on the gold mining in the State, but in spite of this the royalty last year realised £78,870 12s. 7d., the certified value of the gold produced by the mines being £1,577,414 10s. 9d. Any fears that the State might suffer from drought this year have been happily dispelled by the rain which fell in September. This supplied the deficiency of the previous two months, and filled the tanks. There is abundant pasturage for cattle, the crop area is up to the average, and altogether the season in Mysore appears to be most favourable. Among the varied interests to which the Government of the State applies itself excellent work is being done by the Geological and Archæological Surveys, and the Department of Meteorology. An agricultural chemist has been appointed for five years to make a systematic examination of soils in all parts of the State, to ascertain the most suitable manures for particular soils, what measures should be adopted for the removal of insect and other pests, and to introduce improved methods of agriculture generally. This should, undoubtedly, result in great good to the State. The admirable system of Agricultural Banks was somewhat retarded by the plague, and the belief of the people that *Vikari* was to be a year of great calamities. There are, however, 63 of these banks in existence, and their dealings during the year amounted to Rs. 4,02,288 under receipts and Rs. 4,09,829 under disbursements. There is also a scheme of State Life Insurance, and the most recent of the beneficent projects of the Dewan is the establishment of scholarships to enable selected candidates to prosecute post-graduate studies or researches of an advanced scientific or technical character in any University or other Institution in India, or any other country approved by the Mysore Government. The fund to provide for these scholarships is called the Damodar Dass Charity. A sum of Rs. 5,67,338 was due to the late Damodar Dass, a Gujerati gentleman, from the late Maharaja, but owing to the failure of legal heirs of the creditor the amount lapsed, and it has been decided to set it aside for educational purposes apparently on somewhat similar lines to the scheme of Mr. J. N. Tata. Taken altogether the review of the year's progress in Mysore is the record of a flourishing State, on which its able and enlightened Dewan has good reason to be congratulated.

THE financial results of the irrigation works in India, as recorded in the Government review of revenue and expenditure, are exceedingly satisfactory, surpassing those of 1896-97. The 34 productive works in operation last year paid a return of 7·52 per cent. on the capital invested, as against 6·44 per cent. in the previous year. The 21 works which are actually productive according to the definition now in force paid 10 1-2 per cent., as compared with 9 per cent. in the preceding period. After all interest charges have been defrayed these productive works have contributed a surplus revenue of Rx. 60,14,459 as against Rx. 48,46,271 at the end of 1896 97. There was also an increased revenue from the five protective works. Taking all productive and protective works together the area irrigated during the year was 10,649,152 acres, the value of the crops per acre being Rs. 31. Except in the Deccan and Gujarat the rate per acre of the assessed revenue has varied very little. Again, with the exception of the Deccan and Gujarat, where the percentage has risen during the last three years from 43 to 61·3, there has been a steady decrease in all provinces since 1895-96 in the ratio of working expenses to gross revenue. In regard to minor works the Sind and Punjab Canals gave, as formerly, the best results, paying 26·22 per cent. and 24·07 per cent. respectively on their capital, as compared with 20·83 and 13·51. The total area irrigated by all classes of irrigation works in India in 1897-98 was 19 million acres, and what that means to the prosperity of the country it is not absolutely easy to realise, even when it is added that the value of the crops raised on this area is estimated at 45 crores of rupees.

THE existence of cholera at Bussorah and Muscat is officially admitted. It is also reported to be epidemic at Fao. Quarantine declared here against these places.

THE Government of India has called upon the Agents and Managers of Indian Railways to favour it with their views on the desirability of establishing a scheme for training soldiers as station-masters, drivers, firemen, guards and the like with a view to forming a reserve of men instructed in railway work, whose services might be available in case of emergency.

ON return from leave next month Brigadier-General St. John Michel, commanding in Assam, will, it is understood, be posted to the command of the Allahabad district. Colonel Henry, at present commanding at Allahabad, on being relieved, goes to Pindi as Colonel on the Staff. Brigadier-General Macgregor will continue to officiate in the Command of the Assam District.

IN his report on the water supply of Umballa Cantonment Major Davies, R. A. M. C., points out that the prevalence of enteric fever and the recurrence of cholera in recent years in the cantonment may be reasonably connected with the defective conditions existing. In quality the supply is pronounced most unsatisfactory, while as regards quantity the supply is not infrequently below 200,000 gallons, though 400,000 gallons is considered the indispensable minimum. It is now proposed to construct a series of wells in line 60 feet apart from each other across the direction of flow of underground water at or near the present headworks at Khera. If this is done it is believed that the water should be of a high degree of purity and satisfactory in every way.

THE Karachi Chamber of Commerce is addressing the Government of India on the subject of railway rates over the inland railway system of Rajputana, now entrusted to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and over which that Company's agreement with Government has not much longer to run. Karachi has benefited little by the improved lateral communication with Rajputana and the inland towns owing to the prohibitive rates of traffic from Hansi and Hissar to Bhatinda; while low rates and every facility are allowed in the longer direction to Bombay, so as to force traffic over the latter and handicap Karachi and the N.-W. Railway. The Chamber will claim protection of Karachi's interests when Government reconsider the question of the control of the inland railway system of Rajputana.

FROM an address by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon to the Legislative Council of that island, in opening the winter session, it appears that, in spite of the ruinous influences of a one and fourpenny rupee, the tea industry in Ceylon is in a sounder and better position financially than ever. And the limit of development is not yet reached. Big as is the present area under tea, large tracts of new tea-land have still to come into bearing. Hitherto the energy of those interested in increasing the consumption of Ceylon tea in foreign lands has always availed to keep the demand well abreast of the supply; hence no anxiety is felt regarding the disposal of the increased production of the future. Not every garden of course is doing well; some estates indeed are now working at so fine a profit-margin that any appreciable fall in price must throw them out of cultivation. But unstable concerns of this sort are few in number and form the exception to the general rule. The Lieutenant-Governor did not pause in his jubilations to inquire why tea planting pays so much better in Ceylon than in India, but he may have realised that the answer to the question does n[illegible] one thing however is paten[illegible] as Ceylon planters comm[illegible] cheap labour Indian planters [illegible] for coolies. In every productive enter[illegible] supply must be the dominating factor, at[illegible] the teaming millions of Bengal remain lo[illegible] leave their village homes for distant tea gardens [illegible] planters will continue to be handicapped.

AT the Mahomedan Educational Conference to be held next December in Calcutta one of the subjects for consideration will be the supposed degenerate condition of the Mahomedan community in India. Two different courses have been recommended to the Conference. One is to pass a rhetorical resolution deploring the untrue circumstance that "a nation which once held the reins of this great empire is now deprived by the existing Power of even a subordinate share in the government." The other is to seriously investigate in an open and unprejudiced frame of mind the real causes of Mahomedan backwardness. A Mahomedan paper recommends the first course; a Hindu paper the second. The Conference, judged by past transactions, is not likely to hesitate long between these two counsels; but it may stimulate halting members to be reminded of Lord Curzon's first words to a Mahomedan audience when taking up the Viceroyalty: "A combination of the resources of Western knowledge and discovery with the teachings of Oriental learning is the indispensable condition of an intellectual equipment which shall enable a cultured Mahomedan to hold his own in the competitive struggle of the modern world. The Mahomedans of India have been for a while somewhat handicapped in the race by an inadequate supply of the facilities requisite for such a training." There is at Aligarh an institution which in the Viceroy's opinion "should enable Mahomedans to recover lost leeway"—if adequately supported. An earnest discussion as to the best means of developing the undoubted possibilities of that institution would certainly carry the Conference nearer to practical results than passing of a whole string of hyperbolical resolutions.

AN official memorandum regarding the Viceroy's tour is issued. As already announced His Excellency leaves Simla on the morning of the 27th October, and arrives in Delhi on the morning of Saturday, 28th. Here the Viceregal party will remain until the Monday morning following as the guests of the Commissioner, and the Viceroy will receive an address of welcome from the Municipality, and visit the Fort. Between the departure from Delhi on 30th October and the arrival at Bhopal on Saturday, 25th November, the official memorandum merely states that His Excellency will visit a number of localities in Northern and Central India that are suffering from famine or plague, but we understand that Lord Curzon will be in Bombay on November 9th, and thereafter Poona and Nagpur are, as at present arranged, marked down for flying visits. After taking up the regular tour again at Bhopal on November 25th the Viceroy will exchange visits with Her Highness the Begum and the other Native Chiefs assembled there, and inspect the Imperial Service Troops and the Bhopal Battalion. At Gwalior the Viceroy will be met by the Maharaja, will exchange the usual visits of courtesy and inspect the Imperial Service Troops. At Agra, where he arrives on December 2nd, the Viceroy will be met by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commissioner and the General Officer commanding the Bundelkhand District, and during his stay will receive an address from the Municipality, inspect the public institutions and exchange visits with the Native Chiefs assembled, paying a visit on the 4th to Muttra and Brindaban. Leaving Agra on December 11th the Viceroy arrives the same day in Cawnpore, and inspects the Government Harness and Messrs. Cooper, Allen's factories, and visits the Memorial Well. At Lucknow on December 11th His Excellency will be received by the Lieutenant-Governor and the local officials, and during his stay will hold the Oudh Durbar, leaving on 15th December for Benares, where he remains till 17th at Nandesar House, exchanging visits with the Maharaja. Calcutta is reached on the 18th. No levee will be held during the tour. Mr. W. R. Lawrence, Private Secretary, and Captain Wigram A. D. C., accompany the Viceroy throughout the entire tour. The rest of the party, Her Excellency Lady Curzon, Mr. H S. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, Colonel Sandbach, Military Secretary, Colonel Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy, Captains Baker, Carr and Marker, A. D. C.'s, and Mr L. W. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary, part company at Delhi, rejoining at Bhopal, the intervening period being filled as already announced.

LORD CROMER and Mr. J. L. Gorst arrived at Cairo, on Oct. 3, from England. Lieutenant-Colonel Le Gallais has left for the Soudan and is succeeded in Cairo by Lieutenant-Colonel Sparks.

NEAR the town of Berdiansk, in Taurida Province a rich fountain of naphtha has been struck. This discovery, it is believed, will have an enormous effect on the value of the oilfields.

A LONDON medical journal states that the Prison Commissioners have approved of the introduction of tooth brushes in Her Majesty's prisons, and that the contract for the supply has actually been placed with a London manufacturer.

A LLOYD'S telegram from St. John's Newfoundland states that the British steamer Bay State, which left Liverpool on Sept. 25, bound for Boston, on Oct. 3, ran a hore on Cape Ballard. Assistance was sent to the stranded steamer, the crew of which are reported to be safe.

ON September 23, an Arab of considerable local influence, Sheriff Bakar bin Abdalla the last of his tribe the Shatri, once very powerful, died at his residence near Mkunazini, Zanzibar and bands of mourning women were to be seen in the streets, while the principal Arabs of the town were informed during the night of the decease.

MR. ANNADALE who has been with Mr. Skeat on his expedition through the semi-independent Malay States on the East Coast, is now on a short visit to Selangor. He says that Mr. Skeat has made the ascent of Gunong Tahan and that small-pox is raging at Kota Bahru in Kelantan, people dying there at the rate of about sixty a day.

THE last report on the state of the Nile shows that this year's rise is the worst ever recorded. Every precaution has been taken to minimise the loss to the country and revenue, but it is probable that the area of land which it will be impossible to irrigate will be closed upon 200,000 feddans (206,000 acres). The Nile is now falling, and there is no hope of a further rise.

UNDER the presidency of the Controller of the Department of Trade and Manufactures, a special commission, composed of representatives from the Departments of Ways of Communication, Agriculture, Finance, and Marine, has been appointed for the purpose of organising fast direct comunication between Russian and English ports for the carriage of agricultural products.

CAPTAIN CARTER, of the Corps of Engineers, and formerly United States Military Attache in London, has been sentenced by court-martial to dismissal from the service, to five years' imprisonment with hard labour, and to a fine of 5,000 dols. The prisoner was convicted of conspiracy to defraud, the United States in connection with work under his supervision. Mr. M'Kinley has approved of the sentence.

NEWS has arrived from Alexandria of an act of bravery on the part of a staff-sergeant of the Army Pay Corps during the passage down Channel of the Avoca, which is conveying troops to Natal, via Suez Canal. Staff-Sergt. Grier, Army Pay Corps, was on deck when a man fell overboard, and he immediately plunged into the sea, fully dressed in uniform, to the rescue, but found, on reaching the man, that he was a sailor of the Avoca, and able to swim. The ship was going full speed at the time in a very choppy sea. About half an hour elapsed before the two men were got on board again, amid the ringing cheers of passengers and crew. It is understood that a report of the case is being forwarded by an officer of the Royal West Kent Regt., who witnessed the occurrence, to the Royal Humane Society, with a view to some recognition being bestowed upon Staff-Sergt. Grier for his brave act.

[illegible]LEGRAMS.

[[illegible]UTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEFEAT OF THE BOERS AT GLENCOE.

THE LOSSES OF OFFICERS VERY HEAVY

LONDON, Oct. 20, 6-20 P.M.

The following official despatch has been received from Ladysmith, dated 3-30 p.m., to-day :—

About 4,000 Boers attacked the British Camp at Glencoe at daylight to-day. They had placed four or five guns in position on the neighbouring heights, with which they opened a brisk shell-fire on the camp.

The British Artillery then shelled the Boer position and the Infantry advanced to the attack, and, after a hard fight lasting until 1-30 p.m., the British captured the almost-inaccessible position of the enemy, together with five guns.

The enemy are now retiring in an easterly direction.

The British Cavalry and Artillery are still out.

General Sir W. P. Symons was severely wounded and the British losses are heavy.

Oct. 20, 10 P. M.

It is noteworthy that the shooting of the Boers has been consistently poor up to the present.

DETAILS OF THE ACTION AT GLENCOE.

Oct. 21.

Further details of the action at Glencoe state that General Symons accompanied the Infantry advance, and that, when our troops were within a thousand yards of the Boer position, the enemy's guns were silenced, but a heavy rifle-fire was opened by them, which thinned the ranks of their assailants.

By nine o'clock in the morning our troops were swarming over the hill and the Boers running away. Meanwhile the British Cavalry and the Leicesters cut off the retreat of the enemy who were caught between two fires.

The estimates of the British loss vary between 250 and 300, and the Boers are believed to have lost treble that number, but nothing reliable is known yet.

General Joubert commanded the Boers in person.

GENERAL SYMONS PROMOTED ON HIS DEATH-BED.

Sir W. P. Symons has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

SIR W. P. SYMONS' WOUNDS MORTAL.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Later advices received by the War Office state that the wounds received by General Sir W. P. Symons have proved to be mortal.

Mr. Balfour announced the sad fact in the House of Commons last night, when all the members uncovered their heads.

GENERAL SYMONS STILL LIVING.

Oct. 22.

General Symons, though still living, cannot recover.

THE CASUALTIES AT GLENCOE.

Ten officers were killed and twenty-two wounded at Glencoe, and 31 men were killed and 151 wounded.

The following are the names of the officers killed :—

ON THE STAFF.

Colonel J. Sherston.

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

Captain F. H. B. Cowan.
2nd-Lieutenent A. H. M. Hill.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Captain J. A. Weldon.
2nd-Lieutenant C. J. Genge.

1ST BATTALION, KINGS ROYAL RIFLES.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Gunning.
Captain M. H. K. Pechell.
Lieut. J. Taylor.
Lieut. R. C. Barnett.
2nd-Lieut. N. J. Hambro.

The following are the names of the officers who were wounded :—

ON THE STAFF.

General Sir W. P. Symons.
Colonel Beckett.
Major Hammersley.
Captain Adam.

1ST BATT. LEICESTERS.

Lieut. B. de W. Weldon.

IRISH FUSILIERS.

Captain W. P. Davison.
Captain M. J. W. Pike.
Lieut. C. E. Southey.
2nd-Lieut. M. B. C. Carbery.
2nd-Lieut. H. C. Wortham.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Captain M. Lowndes.
Captain A. Dibley.
Lieut. C. N. Perreau.

1ST BATT., KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.

Captain O. S. W. Nugent.
Captain A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley.
Lieut. J. M. Crum.
Lieut. R. Johnstone.
2nd-Lieut. G. H. Martin.

18TH HUSSARS.

2nd-Lieut. H. A. Cape.
2nd-Lieut. A. C. McLachlan.
2nd-Lieut. E. H. Bayford.

Nothing more has been heard from Glencoe of any fighting.

ANOTHER BRITISH SUCCESS.

Oct. 22, 2-10 A.M.

News is just in that General Sir G. White and General French have carried the Boer position at Elandslgaate between Ladysmith and Dundee.

AFFAIRS AT MAFEKING AND KIMBERLEY.

The latest news from Kimberley and Mafeking states that all is well there.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON ON CONVOY DUTY.

AN INCREDIBLE PROPOSAL.

The Channel Squadron has been suddenly ordered to Gibraltar.

It is understood that its cruisers will convoy our Transports to the Cape, and that the Battleships will go to Delagoa Bay, where the whole squadron will finally assemble and land a force of 5,000 Bluejackets and Marines, if found necessary.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON BEING COMMISSIONED.

Her Majesty's ships Hyacinth, Highflyer, Juno, and Charybdis, are being commissioned for a special service squadron, but their destination is not yet known.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS FROM LONDON.

The Guards left London at dawn to-day, and had a tremendous ovation, the streets being densely packed along the line of march.

THE NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT.

The New Zealand Contingent has sailed for the Cape.

ADOPTION OF THE WAR VOTE BY PARLIAMENT.

The Commons have adopted the War Vote of ten millions sterling by 200 against 35 votes.

THE ACTION AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

THE ENEMY OVERWHELMED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

About 2,000 Boers held Elandslaagte, which is a station on the railway between Glencoe and Ladysmith and which was carried by the force under General Sir G. White and General French.

After the enemy's guns had been silenced our Infantry charged and captured the position with the camp equipment, horses and waggons.

Our Cavalry are still pursuing the enemy.

General White's force comprised the 5th Dragoons, a squadron of the 5th Lancers, three batteries of Artillery, the Devons, the Manchesters, the Gordon Highlanders, and several Colonial squadrons.

Our losses are believed to have been slight.

GENERAL JOUBERT RENEWS THE ATTACK ON GLENCOE.

News from Glencoe, the date of which is uncertain, but which is supposed to be yesterday, stated that General Joubert's main body is attacking the British entrenched position.

INCIDENTS BEFORE THE BATTLE.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires on October 21st :—

The "Times'" correspondent at Ladysmith wires that the wildest rumours convulsed the town on Wednesday night concerning the falling-in of the cavalry screen before the advancing forces.

Accounts of the skirmish were generally exaggerated.

Strong Burgher reinforcements coming off the Drakensberg Hills fed the Boer outposts to such an extent that they were able to advance steadily on the patrols of Natal, the Carabiniers falling back when outnumbered.

The Boers employed their usual tactics of attacking with clouds of skirmishers moving rapidly from hillock to hillock.

Artillery fire so far has proved abortive.

Skirmishing for the most part took place at long ranges and its severity can be judged by our casualties, which amounted to one man and two horses wounded.

Before evacuating Bester's Station the Carabineers dismantled the telegraph, but were forced to leave the squadron's stores in the enemy's hands.

All precautionary measures have been taken at Ladysmith.

SPECIAL PRAYER FOR TROOPS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The following special prayer, composed by the Metropolitan, for the troops in South Africa, will be read at the morning and evening services at St. Paul's Cathedral to-morrow :—"O Lord God of Hosts, we entreat Thy gracious blessing for the soldiers of our race who are called to do battle in Southern Africa. Be Thou a strong tower for them against the enemy in many ways, and by war as well as by peace Thy Providence doth accomplish its great ends. Order Thou the wills of our Statesmen and our Generals that they may ever love righteousness and equity. May the conduct of our arms be as just as it is brave and as merciful as it is victorious. May our soldiers never forget that they are Christians and may no stain rest upon our national honour. May the issue of the war be speedy, and lasting peace ensue. And hasten, O Lord, the coming of the day when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more, for the sake of Him who is the Prince of Peace and our only Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ. Amen."

EXTRAORDINARY RAINFALL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EXCEPTIONAL AMOUNT OF FODDER AVAILABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

A letter has reached Simla from the Scientific Correspondent in South Africa who says that the rains there last February and March, which is the wet season in that part of the world, were unusually heavy ; and continued right through April, May, June, and July, which are usually dry months, the rainfall extending not only over Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal, but right into the Kahara Desert on the north-west. This is altogether exceptional in South Africa, especially after the drought of the past few years there, and means an unusual amount of fodder for our troops throughout the whole of that region.

Sir Penn Symons, who was mortally wounded in the engagement at Glencoe, was commanding in Natal prior to Sir George White's arrival. He joined the 24th Foot in 1863, became Captain in 1878, Major in 1881, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1891 and Brigadier-General in 1895. General Symons has numerous campaigns to his credit, namely, South Africa, 1877-78-79, Burma 1885-89, Chin-Lushai 1889-90, Waziristan 1894-95, and Tirah 1897-98.

Lt.-Col. J. Sherton, D. S. O., British Service, held the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Meerut District.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEFEAT OF THE SHAMROCK.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The final race between the Columbia and the Shamrock came off to-day, when the Columbia won by five minutes, thus securing the cup.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

It is understood that Brigadier-General St. J. F. Michell will, on return from leave next month, be posted to the command of the Allahabad District.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Williams has assumed the Deputy Secretaryship of the Legislative Department, India, vice Mr. Carnduff, proceeding on six months' furlough.

SIR A. TREVOR'S RETURN.

The "Gazette," Home Department, notifies the return of Sir Arthur Trevor to his seat in the Council to-day

GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT POSTS.

In the vacancies in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India are notified five to be filled by candidates from Upper India and five from elsewhere, also twenty vacancies under the Bengal Government, reserved for candidates examined in Calcutta. The examination takes place next January.

PILGRIMAGES PROHIBITED.

Pilgrimage by rail to the ensuing Dipmalka Fair at Chitrakot, Central India, also to Urskhivaja Satib and Pushkar Fairs in Ajmere from plague-infected localities is prohibited.

Norway and Reunion publish further quarantine regulations against plague.

PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME.

The Finance Department's formation of a Provident Fund for enrolled officers of the Finance Department is notified with effect from 1st December next. It is compulsory for officers selected in England, and optional for others. Subscriptions are to be not less than five per cent. of salary monthly and not more than 10 per cent. Compound interest is to be allowed at four per cent. per annum and advances from the fund to be allowed under certain circumstances to subscribers at the discretion of the Comptroller-General. The total ultimately to be accumulated comes the absolute property of the subscriber when he retires.

THE VICEROY INOCULATED.

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Lord Curzon was inoculated yesterday evening against plague prior to starting on his tour.

In addition to H. E. the Viceroy, Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary, and all the members of the staff and suite, who will accompany the Viceroy on tour, have been inoculated in view of the visits to Bombay, Poona, and other plague centres.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

MORE DETAILS.

The dates for the Viceroy's tour, as now announced, after leaving Delhi, are :—Bhopal, November 25th ; Gwalior, 28th ; Agra, December 2nd; Lucknow, 12th; Benares, 16th, Calcutta, 18th. The party includes about one hundred native servants, of whom twenty will accompany the Viceroy on his flying visits to Bombay, Poona, and the Central Provinces.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Abbott, 15th Sikhs, succeeds to the Malakand Command vice Colonel Kelly, who gets Sialkot.

ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

The Russian Officers, Colonel Polosoff and Captain Snessareff, have arrived, and are the guests of the Viceroy.

SERVICE ITEMS.

Foreign Department.—Major Dunlop-Smith, Director of Land Records, Punjab, officiates as Famine Commissioner of Rajputana.

Home Department.—Messrs. Macgill, Wright, Szezepanski, Fairweather, and O'Grady each receive a step of temporary promotion in the Berar Police, vice Sewell on furlough.

Messrs. S. I. O'Grady, W. McDonnell, and H. J. Thomas each receive a step in the Bombay Ordnance Service, vice Isloss, retired.

Messrs. W. F. Lyon, J. Walker and C. Beale each receive a step in the Bombay Public Works Service, vice Pitts retired.

Major J. Tate is gazetted Commandant, Poona Volunteers Rifles, vice Whiting resigned.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 22

There were 10 cases and 10 deaths recorded yesterday in the City, the total mortality being 16 : in the Cantonment and Suburban, nil ; and in the District, 90 cases, 63 deaths. To-day's report shows 11 cases, 12 deaths ; the total mortality being 20 : in the Suburban and Cantonment, nil ; and in the District 67 cases, 53 deaths.

CRICKET AT AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, Oct. 21.

A match was played between Mr. Panthaki's Eleven and the Amritsar Gymkhana on Friday and Saturday. The Parsis scored 296 runs in their first innings Amritsar scored 91, Plomer making 55, and his hits included five fours. Driver took 3 wickets for 17, Bulsara two for 22, Mody two for 28, and Kharas two for 2. The Europeans followed on and scored 75 ; chief scores being Plomer 10, Marchand 13, Williams 19, not out. The Parsis won by one innings and 130 runs. The offices and schools were closed for the occasion. The umpires were Messrs. Guarda and Hearsee. Messrs. Guarda and Kharas are playing the Europeans at tennis this evening.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

A special telegram to the "Penang Chronicle," dated October 10, states that the death of Lieutenant Barton, of H. M. S. Woodlark, has occurred at Hankow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer, Manora, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 20.

The Clan Line Steamer, Clan Ranald, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer, Rewa, arrived here, this morning.

PORTSAID, Oct. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer, Ula, left here, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene, from Trieste to Calcutta, arrived this morning.

The P. and O. s. s. Pekin arrived on Sunday morning at Hongkong from Bombay.

The German East Africa Line Steamer, Safari, left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 21st instant, via Lamu and Mombassa and Benadir Coast.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Salazie, left Colombo for Bombay on Friday the 20th instant, at 5 p.m., and she is expected here to-day, the at 9 a.m.

THE AGA KHAN PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

LETTER FROM HIS HIGHNESS.

A MASS meeting of the Khoja community was held at Jamatkhana on Saturday, for the purpose of publicly reading a letter received from their Spiritual leader H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, K. C.I.E., to the address of Mr. Ismail Cassum, the Kamadia of the Jamat. The meeting was very largely attended. The following is a copy of the letter :—

Dar-es-Salam German East Africa, 25th Sept. 1899. Public Firman.

Kamadia Ismail Kassum and Bombay Khojas,—As the plague is near Bombay I have determined to take up a step to help my poor Khoja followers to be able to oppose the disease. From the day that the present fund for the keeping of the Khoja Plague Hospital is finished, I will take over the entire expense of a plague Hospital for my Khoja followers and mureeds. This Hospital to be called the Aga Khan Plague Hospital for Khojas who are my mureeds. I shall continue this hospital during such time as I am your Spiritual Pir.

Another thing I advise the Bombay Jamat is inoculation. I order all who love me and my ancestors to take to inoculation. Kamadia Ismail Kassum you should be the first to show the good example, and you should inoculate yourself before the Jamat with my friend Dr. Haffkine's serum.—Your Devoted Pir.

AGA KHAN.

The entire management of the Aga Khan Plague Hospital for Khojas will remain in the hands of a committee nominated by His Highness consisting of Kamadia Ismail Kassum, Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and two others, to be selected by these three gentlemen. They will take over the charge of the present Hospital in a few days.

In accordance with the orders of H. H. Aga Khan, Kamadia Ismail Kassam offered himself for inoculation immediately after the meeting was dissolved and 325 men and 70 women followed his example in carrying out the wishes of their Pir. Through the kindness of Mr. Du Boulay, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, who was present on the occasion, six medical officers were in attendance to carry on inoculations, but the rush of people was so great that it was not found possible to inoculate every one of them.

An inoculation station has been opened at the Khoja Jamatkhana in charge of Dr. Quadros, who will attend daily, morning and evening, to inoculate all those who may present themselves hereafter for the purpose. It is expected that an overwhelmingly large number of Khojas, men, women, and children will undergo the operation on account of His Highness' advocacy of the prophylactic. It will be remembered that H. H. Aga Khan was amongst the very first who were convinced of the efficacy of Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic and he did his best to encourage the use of it amongst his followers. How he succeeded in persuading a very large number of Khojas to get themselves inoculated and with what beneficial results is now a matter of history. It is very satisfactory to notice that though absent from Bombay for nearly two years he does everything in his power to promote the well-being of his followers and they ought to be proud of having as their spiritual leader a gentleman of such broad and enlightened views.

It may be added that before the meeting was dissolved a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Rajabally Ramji Lakhdir for his offer to render gratis medical assistance to upwards of 300 famine stricken Khojas who have come down to Bombay and are maintained by the Jamat.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

WHAT life now remains in Simla is distinctly official. The Viceroy has not yet departed on his tour, and, as report has it that His Excellency is to be inoculated against plague before he starts, everybody is not certain that he will after all get off on the appointed day, for reasons which those who have been through this excellent, but withal drastic, treatment will appreciate. For the rest, the Commander-in-Chief—now happily recovered—and all the members of Council, Sir Mackworth Young and Colonel Gardiner excepted, are still at their posts, while secretaries and deputies, heads of departments, and attaches, are to be seen hurrying of a morning on the sunshiny side of the Mall to offices where the work seems to increase as the days grow shorter. At night Simla crouches over its fires, and wishes the local mistri could make a better fit of draughty windows ; but we are easily pleased in these hills, and in the lovely sunshine of midday, with snows standing out clear upon the horizon, and brown leaves dropping one by one in the stillness, while the Virginia creeper reddens on the deodar, one asks little more than to enjoy what nature so bountifully gives us.

Of social events there is hardly anything to record. The principal and, indeed, the only occurrence of the week has been the pretty wedding of Miss Hutchinson to Captain Crosthwaite. Two other weddings are to take place here shortly. For the rest a few tea-parties are our greatest dissipation, Simla in October being of a sedateness which must, at least, approach the excellent standard laid down for us by the Metropolitan in his sermon on frivolity, two Sundays ago. Bishop Welldon, I should add, is still here, but leaves almost immediately for Rawalpindi and Peshawar on tour, prior to proceeding to Lahore to be present at the enthronement of the Right Reverend Lefroy, Bishop-designate of the Punjab.

In the official world the consideration which has overshadowed all others during the week has been the famine in Western India. It is this which has changed the Viceroy's tour and postponed a whole array of important Government projects. Everything involving expenditure—and improvement or reform which does not do this is rare—is necessarily affected, in many cases to the extent of having to be stopped altogether until more prosperous times return. Public works, and transport, new buildings for the Punjab Government, sanitation for Simla, and a hundred other useful schemes, are feeling the pinch. But the accepted policy is that the Government of India is responsible for combating the famine, and, until this has been provided for, all ordinary demands upon the public purse must be made to take a secondary place. Mr. Holderness, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, has just returned from a visit to some of the worst-affected tracts of country, and, as the result of his mission, an official statement upon the subject will probably have been made in Council ere this letter appears in type. The intensity and extent of the distress, however, will so greatly depend on the weather of the next two months that it is impossible as yet to say, at all approximately, how large a sum of money the Finance Member will be called upon to provide, or what loss of revenue there will be. All that can be done meanwhile is to organize arrangements for the coming campaign, upon a scale sufficient to enable the calamity to be met, even if the worst comes to the worst and the winter rains prove as deficient as the autumn ones have been. To this end the recalling of officials from leave has already commenced, while relief works are being sketched out, and plans for distributing gratuitous assistance matured. Luckily the danger-signal of rising prices is hung out sometime before the worst of the pinch actually arises. There is a breathing space therefore for the moment, and on the way it is utilized the lives of thousands will depend.

The legislation is perhaps the part of the official machine which is the least affected. And during the past week it has turned out a very important measure, in the shape of the Punjab Courts Bill, which passed into law last Friday. In the two Assam Emigration Bills introduced, the same day, also is seen the initiation of a change which cannot fail to have an important bearing on one of the largest industries of the country. Another big matter has been brought forward in the proposals now before the Government of India to empower the muzzling of dogs in municipalities and cantonments where rabies is prevalent. This will be watched with interest as an attempt to introduce into India the system which has virtually stamped out hydrophobia in England. The difficulties likely to attend to working it are of course vastly greater in a country where dogs are scavengers, and roam uncared for in every village, than has been the case at home where every dog has long been registered and made the subject of a tax. The disease, it is hoped to control, is so rampant, however, that the attempt is certainly one that is well worth making.

TRANSFERS AT NAVSARI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When I wrote to you last, I was not so sanguine as to the success of my appeal to H. H. the Maharaja, but I am now very happy to infrom you that Mr. Dali's transfer has been postponed for the present. The people of Navsari are sincerely grateful to H. H. Highness for this act of favour.

An additional reason of our joy is that his Highness has been pleased to confer another favour by appointing his able brother Sampatrao Maharaj, bar-at-law, as an additional sessons judge here. This is a real boon to Navsari, for in this time of famine the presence of a member of the Royal family is a sort of stimulus to those who work for the relief of the poor. Thanking you for your courtesy.—Yours &c.,

EXPERIENCE.

Navsari, Oct. 19.

INOCULATION AMONGST MAHOMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being a Mahomedan and therefore much interested in all that concerns the welfare of that community, I trust you will allow me to say a word on inoculaton as affects this community. Although I have been watching, with no less interest, the good result achieved from practical experiments made from time to time with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic, which Government has spared no pains to place at our disposal, as also the reluctance on the part of the public at large in showing aptitude for adopting the measure, with as much confidence in its effectiveness as is required to do justice to its highly excellent quality as prophylactic, yet, I cannot help observing, that in Bombay, more or less almost every community has done in this direction something for removing the wrong impression from the minds of its people but Mahomedan, which in spite of every persuasion by its ostensible leaders as Hon. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee, for instance, has been too slow to show, that its people also, in common with those of other communities, appreciate the necessity of inoculation and realize the benefit of its use practically. However it would meet with much approbation, that recently by the strong and indefatigable endeavours of some of the Mahomedan gentlemen, many a person of their sect is being inoculated. And, among these may be noted, the name of Mr. Ibrahim Hafiz, Secretary of the Haafizul Islam, Bombay, who has charge of the Kamatipura District Plague Operation, and who persuaded a good number of persons of his district to become inoculated with the result, that his district stands first for containing a majority of inoculated Mahomedans. He has for this reason printed and distributed gratis amongst his co-religionists pamphlets describing and dealing with the various points which caused a general misconception with respect to the good principles of inoculation. Therefore, I suggest, that other such members of the community should lose no time to come forward and move, in like manner, in the matter, in order to establish the fact, that Mahomedans, after all, are not incognizant of the benefit of Dr. Haffkine's plague prophylactic accorded them by the Government along with the other nations. These gentleman are to be thanked for the good services they have rendered to Government, as well as to their countrymen, and should encourage them to go on doing good with renewed perseverance, and for others to intimate them.—Yours &c.

S. A. R.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

THE Telegraph Department issues formal notice to the effect that communication with all offices beyond the Orange River is interrupted. There is no communicating therefore for the present with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

THE COLONIES AND [illegible] TRANSVAAL.

IN view of the loyal offers of troops for South Africa made by Australasia, Canada, and other colonies, and of the probability that, in the event of war, all such offers of a practical character will be cordially accepted, it may be interesting to indicate briefly the nature and the numbers of the local troops from which the contingents for active service would be drawn.

In Canada, where the leader of the Opposition has just given the public assurance that a proposal on the part of the Government to equip and despatch a corps of 1 250 men for service in South Africa would meet with unqualified support, the local forces consist of body known as the Canadian Militia. This body, of which the constitution is governed by the Canadia Militia Act of 1886, is under the immediate command of a major-general of the British Army. It is properly divided into three sections—namely, the permanent Militia the active Militia and the reserve Militia. The first section, having a strength of only 865, remains permanently with the colours and forms the nucleus of the whole army. The second section, or active Militia, constitutes for practical purposes the available fighting force of Canada. It is 35,000 strong, but does not remain permanently with the colours. The men receive drill and instruction in local camps and are called out once a year for training for a period which, on the showing of Major-General Hutton, in an able and interesting report published last year, is too short to satisfy the requirements of military efficiency. The maserial of this army is, however, held to be excellent. The third section of the Canadian army consists of the entire male population between the ages of 18 and 60 the Constitution of the Dominion permitting a general call to arms if required for the defence of the country. The Canadian forces include 13 batteries of garrison artillery and 17 field batteries. There are also two companies of engineers and 38 squadrons of cavalry. The admirable nature of the material of which the Canadian army is composed, the absence of sufficient organization and equipment, and the urgent need, for military purposes, of an adequate general staff were summarized in the following paragraph of the report of the Major-General Commanding, which has been already alluded to :—

The troops themselves generally are endowed with a profound patriotism, gifted with an excellent physique, and infused with that zeal and aptitude for military service which is an historical attribute of the Canadian people. The Canadian Militia consists of a number of small units of cavalry, artillery, and infantry of varying strength and of a very varying condition of discipline and efficiency. Valuable as such a force may be in the fighting qualities of its personnel, it is useless for military purposes in the absence of a trained general staff, in the absence of administrative departments, and in the absence of an adequate supply of those stores of arms, ammunition, and equipment which are indispensable to the maintenance of an armed force intended for military operations. The Militia force of Canada is not under the existing system, an army in its true sense ; it is but a collection of military units without cohesion, without staff, and without those military departments by which an army is moved, fed or ministered to in sickness.

This as a general criticism is not flattering to the Canadian forces as an army, but the high testimony borne by General Hutton to the quality of the troops is sufficient to affirm the general belief that any selected portion of the active Militia which should be fully equipped and despatched for service with the Imperial Army in the field might be counted upon to form a valuable fighting unit.

In Australia, the Colonial Governments have requested the Military Commandants of the six Colonies to forestall the results of federation by meeting together to prepare a scheme for the organization of a combined force for service with the Imperial Army in South Africa. Of the forces from which such a contingent would be drawn Queensland, which has been most definite and helpful in its offer of assistance, deserves to be mentioned first. The total strength of the Queensland military forces on June 30, 1898, which is the latest date for which a return is at present available in this country, was 2,448 men, 131 officers, and 685 horses of the defence force, including Volunteers, with an additional 1,791 men of the rifle clubs and police force, who are liable to be called out for military service. The Queensland forces, exclusive of the rifle clubs and police force, are divided, like the Canadian into three sections. There is first the permanent artillery, secondly the Militia, and thirdly the Volunteers. Of these, the permanent artillery, which is a very small force, is fully paid ; the Militia is partially paid and called out, like the Canadian Militia, for annual training, besides receiving drill and instruction during the year ; the Volunteers are unpaid. The permanent artillery, which is regarded as a very efficient but undermanned and overworked, body, supplies a nucleus of training for the whole army. It is urgently recommended by the commandant of the Queensland forces, Major-General Howel Gunter, that this force should be increased in numbers. Financial considerations alone have hitherto prevented the increase from being made. The Militia includes field and garrison artillery, mounted infantry, infantry engineers, and medical staff corps. The contribution which Queensland, acting alone, proposed to make to the Imperial forces for South Africa would have consisted of mounted infantry fully equipped, including horses. The splendid quality of these troops was fully recognized on the occasion of their visit to this country for the Diamond Jubilee of 1897 General Howel Gunter's last report speaks of their drill and instruction as having been specially thorough during the year, and mentions that in the returns for musketry training 100 per cent. attained the standard of efficiency.

The New South Wales forces, like those of Queensland, are divided into permanent forces fully paid, Militia partially paid, and Volunteers. The permanent forces include the headquarter staff, ordnance staff, permanent staff, and, besides these, a nucleus of artillery, engineers, medical staff corps, and army service corps. The total number, including officers and men, is 591. The partially-paid forces include lancers, mounted rifles, field and garrison artillery, infantry, engineers, submarine miners, army service corps, and medical staff corps—amounting in all to 4,230. With Volunteers and rifle clubs the total military force of New South Wales reaches the number of 8,937.

The Victorian forces are divided into the usual three sections. The permanent forces are composed in much the same way as those of New South Wales and reach a total of all ranks of 393. The Militia, which includes cavalry, horse artillery, field and garrison artillery, engineers, infantry, ambulance, commissariat, and general staff, has a strength of 3,195, The Volunteers, consisting of mounted rifles and Victorian Rangers, have a strength of 1,800, giving for the whole defensive force of Victoria a total of 5,388. In Victoria, as in New South Wales, special attention has of late been given to musketry training, and the infantry competition held at Ballarat last year was said to rival the best infantry competitions in any part of the world.

The local military force of South Australia is very small. It is divided into fixed defences and a field force. The fixed defences, which include two companies of garrison artillery for the forts erected at Glanille and Largs Bay to protect the harbour of Adelaide, half a regiment of mounted rifles, and two companies of infantry, have a nominal total war strength of 720 men, but in time of peace the mounted rifles and infantry exist only in name, and 165 men provide for the garrison of the forts. The field force, composed of mounted rifles, artillery, and infantry, has a total strength in time of peace of 1,200 men.

Western Australia has a permanent artillery force, which was enrolled in 1893, three years after the colony had attained the dignity of responsible government, and a Volunteer force. The Volunteer force is not paid, and the total strength of both forces combined reaches in time of peace less than 800 men.

In Tasmania there are fixed defences and a Volunteer force. The total strength of the Volunteer corps is 1,779 officers and men.

In New Zealand, where a resolution to offer a fully equipped force of Mounted Rifles for service on South Africa was carried almost unanimously through the Legislative Assembly on Friday last, a similar division of the forces is observed. The ports of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin are strongly fortified with batteries of artillery, and defended by a complete system of submarine mines. A permanent force of artillery and engineers is maintained, numbering 250 men, and there are also local Volunteers to the number of 4,117.

The combined forces of Australasia, including the Volunteers, reach a total of little more than 25,000 men, and of this number only about half are paid or partially paid. If we take the forces as a whole, the relative strength of the various arms is as follows :—Staff and all arms not enumerated, 918 ; artillery, 4,193 ; engineers, 639 ; cavalry, 1,060 ; mounted Rifles, 2,816 ; infantry, 15,835. It is from this body that the contingent to be sent by New Zealand and the combined colonies of Australia will be drawn. The entire military strength of Australasia falls as will have been seen, considerably below that of Canada, and, unless the other colonies were prepared to contribute in the generous proportion proposed by Queensland. the Australasian contingent could not be expected to reach the figure of 1.250 men suggested for Canada. Feeling, however, runs high in Australia upon the South African question ; 1,800 men are reported to have volunteered for service in New South Wales and 1,500 in Victoria alone. It is clear that, if desired by the Imperial authorities, a colonial contingent of 5,000 strong could readily be formed. The strength of the contingent offered is not, however, supremely important. Colonial assistance will be specially valued for the assurance which it carries of Imperial unity of sentiment. That the sympathy and support of Canada should be offered by the Opposition to a Ministry relying largely upon the French Canadian vote is in itself a speaking commentary upon situation.—*The Times.*

THE HINDU LADIES' CLUB.

THE fifth annual gathering of the Hindu Ladies' Social Club took place at the bungalow of the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Bablibai Harischandra Pitale, at Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., when Mrs. Pechy Phipson, M. D., presided. There were present more than 200 ladies, including nearly all the member's of the club as well as the following visitors :—Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Mandlik, Mrs. Hakim, Miss Cursetji, Mrs. and Miss Buddroodin Tyabji, Miss Dastur, Mrs. Ledgard, (Dr.) Miss Tarkhad, Mrs. Fyzee Hassan Ali, Miss Cooke, Mrs. Yallapa Ballaram, Mrs. Dalwi, (Dr.) Miss Corthrne, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Bandarkar, Mrs. Padhye, Mrs. Shirgaoker Mrs. Bodas, (Dr.) Miss Condick, Mrs. Dikshit, Mrs. Lalsing Mansing, Mrs. Nikambe, Mrs. Trimback Canare, Mrs. and Misses Dhunjibhai Naoroji, Mrs. Nadkarni, Mrs. Guntey, Mrs. Permanand, Mrs. Sunktunkar, Mrs. Kalabhai Lallobhai, and several other Mahomedan and Hindu ladies.

The proceedings were opened by Miss Krishnabai Kelaskar, reading the following report for the last year :—

This club was established in Bombay in 1894 about five years ago, and reports of its work have been published. During the current year it has, in spite of the plague, met regularly and held 36 meetings in all, excluding native festivals. As in previous years papers on different subjects were read and discussed by members of the club and on some occasions when no papers were available, their place was taken up by choice readings from standard Marathi and Guzerathi poems and works. The members of the club have taken one further step this year, in that they not only had essays read and discussed, but each member was encouraged to give her own individual opinions on the points discussed. The year which commences with Diwali or October, opened with a welcome gathering held in honour of Miss Manning who was invited to visit the club along with a number of European and native ladies who were not members of the club. In all about two hundred ladies attended the meeting, and the welcome address given by the club, together with Miss Manning's reply, was published. When her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb, C. I., of Baroda, happened to be in Bombay she showed so much interest in the meetings of the club that the members were encouraged by the circumstance to request the Maharani to attend a party given in her honour on the 13th of January. Her visit was made the occasion of carrying out an idea, which the club had long entertained, of starting a library in connection with the club for the use of its members as also of other ladies who felt the need of such a library. H. H. the Maharani Saheb was pleased to suscribe Rs. 500 for the purchase of books for the library, and in recognition of this support the library was, with the consent of the Maharani, named the Chimna Raja Library. About 300 books have been already collected and it is proposed to purchase new books on the principle of a circulating library for the special use of its members. In addition to the Maharani's donation, the more prominent members of the club have raised about Rs. 500, besides the books contributed by them. Mrs. Pitale, in whose house the club meets, has been kind enough to allow the library to be located in her own place. About a hundred ladies met to do honour to Maharani Chimnabai Saheb, and the meeting was held in the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade's bungalow on Cumballa Hill. Besides these two visitors special meetings were held for some other ladies who gave lectures on interesting subjects to the members of the club. On these and other special occasions the members present were 40 to 50. On ordinary occasions the number of ladies present ranged from 20 to 30. As stated in previous reports the members of the club include respectable ladies from all the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of Bombay. The number on the rolls at present is about 90, being an accession of about 12 members over the figure for the last year. Efforts are being made to revive a Home Class which was opened in 1896 but had to be closed on account of plague. The class has been only recently opened and 12 students have sent in their names, but owing to the uncertainty of the prospects of the plague this year the members are afraid that they will not be able to keep it on for a sufficiently long time to ensure its success. An executive committee has been formed consisting of ten members, including representatives of the Marathi Hindus, Guzerathi Hindus, and Mahomedans. This committee visited the Student's Literary and Scientific Societies' Girls' Schools, and at their suggestions steps were taken to remove certain inconveniences felt by the girls attending two of the Society's schools. The club also gave sweetmeats to the girls and intends to give prizes for needle-work. The club is greatly indebted to its Secretary, Mrs. Pitale, who has placed her nice hall at the disposal of the club and also separate rooms for the use of the Home Class and the Library. She has also rendered much other valuable assistance. It will be thus seen that the club has been doing much humble, though useful, work in various ways in carrying out the object with which it was first started, *viz.*, of promoting self-improvement and bringing ladies of different communities in Bombay to come together and form mutual acquaintance. The members of the club have to thank here the English and Parsee ladies of the place who grace our meetings by their presence occasionally, Dr. Benson was kind enough to be our president last year for the annual gathering, and we have great pleasure in thanking Mrs. Phipson for consenting to be the president of the annual gathering this year. She has come all the way from Nasik specially for the gathering, and the members of the club take this occasion of expressing their sincere thanks for the interest she has taken in this work.

The report in Marathi was read by Mrs. Gungutai Bhandare, one of the members of the club. Next followed a song in Marathi, especially composed for the occasion by Mrs. Kothare, which was sung to the accompaniment of the harmonium by some of the young members of the club. The young daughter of the Honorary Secretary and one of the students of the recently opened Home Class recited in English "the Three Sieves." After that Mrs. Kelkar delivered a discourse about the good the club has done, and she gave due praise to Mrs. Ranade for the interest she had evinced in the organization of the club, and the subsequent continuation of it with daily increasing utility. Lastly, Mrs. Phipson delivered the following interesting speech, which was ably translated by Miss Manockjee Cursetjee for the edification of the Hindu ladies who could not understand English.

Mr. Phipson said :—Mrs. Ranade, President and members of the Ladies' Social Club,—When I last year came to this club on your invitation to meet Miss Manning you kindly intimated your wish that I should attend again this year, and I was much gratified when Mrs. Ranade not only remembered her promise but asked me to preside on this occasion, and I consider this a very proud moment of my life to take this chair. I am glad to hear from your report that the last year has been so successful and that you have had many meetings of an interesting and enjoyable nature. I am sure you must find it a pleasurable relaxation from household duties. You often hear of a statesman that he is over burdened with the cares of state and needing relaxation, but I believe it is an uncontested fact that no ruler of a state was ever found able to rule a nursery, nor the man who had subdued an empire to manage his cook and gardener. These prodigies of administration can only be performed by women, and it is but right and fair that they should occasionally seek change and relaxation from such onerous duties. The small difficulties of household management are apt to wear the mind and irritate the temper, recurring as they do day after day. I suppose, too, that even Hindu children are some times troublesome, though I must say they always seem to me models of docility, because children are generally shy before strangers. However, my own childish recollections lead me to think that that trait may be less noticeable after my departure. For them and your households as well as for yourself it is a good thing for you to get away now and then. You spend a happy two hours here whilst your minds are occupied with quite different themes, with poetry and song and matters of various interest, and petty cares and annoyances of the daily occurring household duties slip from you, and when you take them up again they no longer assume undue proportions. And when you return home the children are so pleased to see you and the male members of the family who had not found things to run quite so smoothly in your absence, as when the wheels of the domestic duties had been oiled by your care, welcome you back, and you make a fresh start, feeling that the little break has been greatly to the benefit of yourselves and your household. There are many advantages accruing from contact with others, a most valuable one being the polishing off of angularities of character. I dare say you have noticed in families that one member—either father, mother, son, or daughter, no matter which—makes him or herself persistently disagreeable, it always ends in the rest of the family giving way for peace-sake and the disagreeable member getting his or her way in every thing. But if that same person goes out into the world and mixes with other people such conduct will not succeed. Outsiders will not stand it, they edge away from such a person, who finding himself avoided begins to turn over a new leaf to make himself agreeable and to give up his will to others. Another advantage of mixing with others is that we are thereby enabled to form a truer estimate of our own abilities. Young girls, brought up by fond parents, whose geese are all swans, are led to think very highly of any talent they may possess, and to get slack in developing it. They come to a club like this, find lots of other girls more talented than themselves, learn more methods and are stimulated to take pains. A great deal of what we call conceit is due to ignorance of the world and want of opportunities of measuring ourselves with others, and it is almost inconceivable to what lengths such ignorance and conceit may go. I remember a curious instance of it, which struck me very much at the time. Years ago I was going up for an examination which had been newly started by one of the old Universities. The subjects were divided into groups, Group A comprising subjects of general knowledge and we were strongly advised to confine our attention to that first group. Then there was the mathematical group including higher arithmetic, algebra, euclid, conic sections, trigonometry, and so forth. Then there were groups for natural science, classics, modern languages and literature, Political Economy, and so on. Well, one day before the examination I met the Secretary who said "a most wonderful candidate has turned up who says she will take all the subjects." I stood aghast at the contemplation of a prodigy who was prepared to tackle mathematics, biology, chemistry, geology, political economy, conic sections modern languages, and the realms of literature. "I wrote to tell her," said the secretary, "that she could not take every subject, that the time-table would not allow of it," and she replied that she would in that case take "every subject which the exigencies of the time-table permitted." We were all very curious to find out the result of the examination in this case. Perhaps, you are curious to know that the candidate, so I was told, passed in no one single subject. It appeared to me most extraordinary that a desultory reader might fancy she knew the classics and modern languages and literature, I could understand, but that any one should be misled as to her acquaintance with subjects such as trigonometry and conic sections, chemistry and physiology appeared to me incredible. However, since then similar cases have come under my notice, and, indeed one has only to glance at many of the letters which appear in our own daily papers to see what extraordinary conceit is begotten of inconceivable ignorance and how that marvellous ignorance is trotted out by its owner for the benefit of the public under the impression that he is airing a wisdom superior to that of his fellows. Then again contact with others tends to widen our mutual horizon and to enlarge our sympathies. You must have found this club already very useful to you in this respect. You hear what other people are thinking and doing, and what is going on in other parts of the city and of the world. I can imagine, for instance, that during the recent trying times through which we have passed, some of you, hearing that the plague was creeping nearer and nearer to your own household, may have been deeply anxious and uncertain how to act, and mentioning your fears to others at this club, you may have been reassured by hearing a member say, "O! but we know Dr. Bhalchandra and Dr. Ismail, and they tell us that if we get inoculated with Mr. Haffkine's anti-plague serum we need have no anxiety, as in the majority of cases it is a complete protection against plague." And here, by the way, I may remark that I don't see why your Home Classes, which have been so popular and useful should be given up, provided only that every member joinig the class is first inoculated. Well, ladies, by your intercourse here, by the discussion you hold, the books you read, the news you hear, you find, I am sure, that your interest becomes more and more enlarged. You realise that you are not only members of a household, but citizens of a great city and that you have duties to that city and to the general community. It is borne in upon you that you are subjects of a vast Empire, subjects of the Queen who is Empress of that Empire and whose sympathies are as wide as her dominions. Those messages which you see ladies from time to time in the papers expressing the sympathy of her Majesty with the subjects of disaster, now here, now there in places wide as the poles asunder are no mere formal sentences. They are the genuine expression of a heart which, through a long life of rule over ever and ever widening Empire, has grown to reach in sympathy the joys and sorrows of the poorest of her subjects. So true it is that with wider knowledge comes a widening of human interest and human feelings.

The proceedings ended with the usual vote of thanks the garlanding of the president and giving of bouquets, *attar*, *gulab*, etc., to the visitors.

MUNICIPAL CLERKSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Justice has done well to call public attention to the way in which graduates, in the Municipal service were treated in the matter of appointments in the gift of the Municipal Standing Committee, and I hope that whether the Municipality employ graduates or not, they will try their best to check favourtism in the future. I see no reason why a particular clan should monopolize the principal Municipal appointments. It will be remembered that there were competent Mahomedan graduate applicants for the post of the office Manager and Head clerk, Corporation and Standing Committees establishment. They were members of respectable Mahomedan families. Although Mr. Lukhmani, B.A.; had an office training and experience, he was rejected in favour of a school boy, who happened to be an M.A., This seems to be strange when we bear in mind the fact that Mr. Nanabhai B. Mesani an under-graduate was on a previous occasion, preferred to Mr. Laghate B.A., LL.B. and was appointed Secretary, Joint Schools Committee. So that in the Municipality University Degrees are availed of as long as they suit a purpose and there is no consistency in what they do.—Yours &c.,

A. MAHOMEDAN.

Oct. 17.

THE PUNJAB ALIENATION OF LAND BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This Bill deprives the land-owners of a portion of their property inasmuch as their right of full enjoyment is curtailed. To this intent, the prices of the land will be diminished. It is argued that the Bill will check the extravagance of the land-owners. But this is not true; because it will rather diminish the means of the agriculturist, and he has the same temptations to be indebted to the extent of his means. In cases where the indebtedness is due to other causes than extravagance, this Bill will cause positive harm.

This Bill, again, will bring in its train, all the hardships and inconveniences of the interference of the State in mercantile transactions. It violates the maxims laid down by Adam Smith and other economists, which require the State to interfere as little as possible in economic transactions. Litigation will be encouraged; intricacies and subtleties of law will be created by the Bill. This will also give rise to methods of evading the terms of the Bill which will cause additional hardship.

Again, the Bill lays down a dangerous doctrine of reserving certain professions for certain classes. An agriculturist by birth is encouraged and preferred to a non-agriculturist, and this is contrary to the British Policy of Free Trade.

Finally, this will increase the work of the officers, and it is also probable that corruption might be encouraged. In short, the Bill violates the principles of justice, political economy and utility. It may be justified on political grounds, but for that purpose, more facts must be brought forward.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Oct. 18.

T.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made:—

1st Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant Knapp, from the 2nd Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

2nd Bengal Light Infantry.—Lieutenant C.F. Smith to be Adjutant and Lieutenant Barry to be Quarter Master.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Cheyne to be Adjutant.

28th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Lawrenson, from the Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

21st Madras Pioneers.—Lieutenant Fraser, from the Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

Veterinary-Major Dibbin and Veterinary-Lieutenant Crawford, A. V. D., are ordered to India in relief of Veterinary-Majors Crawford and Rutherford.

On return from Chitral, Lieutenant B, W. Mainprise, R. E., is posted to the Military Works Department, Punjab Command.

The following appointments are made:—

4th Madras Pioneers.—Lieutenant Meiklejohn from the Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Muspratt, from the Unattached List, is posted as supernumerary.

35th Sikhs.—Lieutenant Le M. Fellowes to be Wing Officer.

8th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Douglas to be Adjutant.

Lieutenants Wagstaff, Walton, Kealy, Garstin and Maxwell, R.E., come out to India shortly for a tour of service.

Major Welman, 2nd-in-Command, 13th Bombay Infantry, proceeds home on six months' leave on medical certificate.

Captain Cartwright, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Orderly Officer to the Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, for the ensuing winter months.

The price of mules for the current year has been fixed as follows:—Ordnance animals, 2 years old, 300 rupees; 3 years old, 350 rupees; 4 years old, 400 rupees: baggage mules, 150 rupees.

A question having arisen regarding the right of officers to free conveyance of their chargers, it is laid down that free conveyence is only admissible to an officer who is taking up an appointment which requires his being mounted, if he is already a mounted officer.

THE relief movement of Nos. 1 and 9 Companies, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, between Fort William and Allahabad, are to take place as ordered. The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry will proceed from Lucknow to Sitapur and Benares. The Royal Highlanders will move from Sitapur and Benares to Fort William: the York and Lancaster Regiment now standing fast at Agra; The movement of the 2nd Royal Munsters from Dinapore and Lebong is suspended.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SHOOTING NOTES.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

THE LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

UNLIKE the dates on which grouse and partridges may lawfully be shot October 1st has no very special significance for modern shooters. Under the artificial conditions which now obtain important game preserves are seldom taken before November, and the shooting parties rarely pay more than two visits to the same coverts. All the interest and excitement of the sport is crammed into a few big days, and a doubt may be hazarded if this procedure is calculated to afford greater enjoyment than the compiling of more moderate bags of varied game. Everybody knows that to take "rochetting" pheasants neatly and with certainty a sure hand, a true eye, and much practice are required; but it is rather an exaggeration of sport when a thousand pheasants are bowled over in the course of an hour, and three times that number during the day. One is apt to weary of "always pheasant" day after day during the whole season of covert shooting, and the monotony is only varied by the occasional woodcock or frequent rabbit. It is much to be wished that some new feathered inmates could be introduced to our woodlands, and in view of the many varieties of the pheasant tribe such an innovation should not be impossible. As regards the season which now begins the prospects are not specially favourable. The long drought, which had such adverse effects on other winged game, was a fruitful source of gapes among wild pheasants, large numbers dying from this troublesome complaint, and great mortality was caused among hand-reared birds by disease of an epihemic character. All who take an interest in shooting are aware that these outbreaks are occasioned by the artificial and somewhat unnatural conditions of modern pheasant breeding. To rear poultry successfully on any considerable scale is a difficult matter, requiring much experience, the utmost care as regards sanitation and, above all, sufficient space, so that the birds can be frequently moved on to fresh ground. Yet gamekeepers continue to place their pheasant coops on the same land year after year; they exercise no great caution in selecting hens as foster mothers, and then write to the *Field* asking the reason of the epidemic which naturally breaks out. Where disease has occurred, it might be well next season to breed only from the eggs of wild pheasants, of course making use of fresh ground.

With the advent of October the football season may at last be said to have got into full swing. The followers of the Rugby game entered upon their campaign on Saturday in the South of England, and such representative metropolitan clubs as Blackheath, the London Scottish, Richmond, Croydon, and Rosslyn Park took the field. Meanwhile until the struggle for the English Cup commences in real earnest, interest in the Association branch of the game is centred in the competition for the League Championship. This contest has been going merrily forward from the very first day of the season, and we are beginning to obtain a suggestion of the probable result—so far as that is possible in a game in which mere chance plays so great a part.

The one thing that impresses us perhaps more than another is the remarkably consistent form of Sheffield United. Compared with the early weeks of last season—nay, compared at any time with their doings in the League—they are performing wonders. Like the busy bee on a sunny afternoon, they are gathering in honey from every flower, and have improved the shining hour to some purpose. Their record is absolutely without a flaw, and although they are only a couple of points ahead of Sunderland the advantage is really more than it would appear, whilst their goal average is much superior.

We pointed out last week that the gallant United—what a splendid title this is, by the way, just now—had picked up five points as compared with last season, and to this must now be added another, so that out of five engagements only they are richer by six points, which everybody will admit is a striking improvement. Three times out of five the team have been away from home, but the result has been the same—an unbroken succession of victories. When last at Nottingham they could only manage a draw. This time they went one better, and secured both points. The County were handicapped by losing the services of Fletcher, and it was close on time when Priest gave the visitors the deciding goal. It was a very narrow shave.

To return from the victorious Cup-holders to the League champions we have to write in a very different strain. They paid a visit to Derby County to try their luck against a team that had hitherto been a target for every scoffer. Not a goal had been discovered to cheer them on their melancholy journey, but at last the tide has turned. During the week Derby County had indulged in a few goals in a mild sort of a canter, and whether this was due to the presence of Archie Goodall or not we are unable to say, but his re-appearance will always be associated with a change in their fortunes, so that he must be entitled to some of the credit.

The Villa's experience at Derby was an exact counterpart of that in their game with West Bromwich Albion, as they were beaten in precisely similar fashion. The Derby team underwent several alterations, and there was certainly a marked advance in their style of play. Both their goals were obtained prior to the interval, and it speaks well for their defence that they were able to keep the Villa at bay all the afternoon. The champions are supposed to have a dangerous line of forwards, but with the exception of their wholesale burst against Glossop they are doing nothing whatever out of the common. As they secured a point on the occasion of their last visit to the Peak county their defeat of Saturday represents a loss to them, and, of course, a gain for their antagonists.

One of the enigmas of the season is the lamentable succession of failures on the part of poor unfortunate Liverpool. Starting a little before Christmas last there was no team in the country to compare with the Anfielders right up to the close of the season, and for many weeks they seemed to have their hands on the golden apple of both the League and the F. A. Cup. Well, they missed both, and they have been wallowing in the mire ever since, and are gatting deeper and deeler in the Slough of Despond. Hey are burdened with the wooden spoon, which may be their companion for weeks to come. In going to Ewood Park the men of Liverpool were naturally hopeful that they would break their long spell of disaster, for they recollected that last year's engagements yielded them all the four points. But the good form that allied itself with the Anfielders is unhappily a thing of the past, and they seem quite unable to pick themselves out of the rut. They were practically playing second fiddle to the Rovers the whole time they were on the "boards," and were outclassed. Their front rank was nothing like so smart as their opponents, and the fact is impressing itself on one's mind that several of the men are not good enough.

Both the Nottingham representatives were numbered with the slain, and both met their fate by a goal only. The Forest were away up north throwing down the gauntlet to Sunderland, where despite the great name of some of the Reds' forwards they could not find their way to the net for the second time during the season. Still, it took Sunderland all their time to win by the narrowest possible margin of a goal to nothing. The Wearsiders look like making a strong bid for the championship, and they can share with the present leaders in saying that they have lost only a couple of goals. Doig is always a host in himself, and he has only been beaten so far by Aston Villa and Burnley.

When Bury made such a hash of matters at Bramall-lane a week ago they had a possible excuse in the matter of representation. Bury are not so rich in funds that they can keep a first-class stud on the stocks in the case of emergencies, and when their League players get disabled they are handicapped. For their engagement at Gigg-lane versus Newcastle United, they had something like their old horses at work, with the result that their rivals knew it. Bury were streets in front of previous exhibitions, their defence in particular being excellent, and their victory by two to none was no fluke. It was the first reverse for the Northerners, so that in this respect alone Bury had some cause for jubilation.

Preston North End are shaping like getting on the rocks, unless there is an early improvement. Like many other teams, they are finding goals terribly hard to catch. Of course, they are no worse off in this respect than Liverpool and Derby County, but this sort of reflection does not help them up the ladder. They have been engaged in five fixtures, and have never earned above one goal on any occasion, whilst both at Sunderland and West Bromwich they had to go quite empty handed. There is some talk of Stevenson, who was with them two years ago, having returned to the fold, and it is to be hoped that his re-appearance may lead to a speedy change.

If one thing looked more likely than another on Saturday afternoon it was the defeat of Wolverhampton Wanderers at Manchester. They were coming to a place where Derby County and Notts County had caught it hot, and the "Wolves" had not done anything to lead one to the conclusion that they would fare very much better. However, they did improve on the doings of their predecessors, and came very near winning. They had the good fortune to score the first goal in the first half, after which the City were for a long time engaged in a stern chase that tried the patience of the big crowd. When Jimmy Ross drew level it was as though the heavens were rent, such was the din. The result came as a genuine surprise, and served to cool the ardour of the followers of the City. The gate amounted to £701.

Perhaps the cleverest performance in the Second Division was the goalless draw that the Bolton Wanderers managed at Small Heath. It was generally regarded as the stiffest task of the afternoon, because Small Heath had not only been in great form but visitors to Coventry-road are nearly always sent away bewailing the loss of a couple of points. On these lines, therefore, the Wanderers did very well indeed to secure a point and lose no goals. Both Leicester Fosse and Sheffield Wednesday were amongst the winners, and everything points to a remarkably keen struggle for the honours of promotion. The Fosse have a magnificent goal average and a lead of two points, but they have appeared in a game more than any of their near rivals.

Two Saturdays have already been devoted to the weeding-out process in the English Cup, and before the first month of the season closed some eighty clubs had said good-bye to the competition, including several clubs that in the days of old could be counted on to run well for the Cup. The F. A. divisional committees meet early this week to make the draw for the second round, in which it is only a matter of choice of ground for the two clubs left in each group. In round 3 the four group winners in each division will go into the hat with the four clubs in the same division which have been excused these early struggles.

The Corinthians start their campaign next Saturday, when Southampton, the Southern League champions, visit the Queen's Club, which aristocratic enclosure will again be the venue for the home games played by the crack amateurs. Londoners will have an opportunity of seeing some of the big League teams perform, for although the extension of the League card, consequent upon the increase in the number of clubs, has left few vacant Saturdays, Sunderland, Sheffield Wednesday, Derby County, Manchester City, Notts County, and Nottingham Forest will all visit West Kensington, in addition to Queen's Park, Edinburgh St. Bernard's, Bristol City, and Tottenham Hotspur.

While there were a few changes in the position of the clubs in the Yorkshire Senior Competition as the result of Saturday's matches, the head and tail of the tournament remained undisturbed. Bradford are still at the top, with an unbeaten record; Leeds are at the bottom, with an equally consistent record of defeat. The form of the Headingley team really seems too bad to be true. They were hopelessly beaten on their own ground by Castleford, and have had 52 points to 13 scored against them in the five matches which they have played. There was no half-heartedness about Bradford's success over Brighouse Rangers, for they were much the superior team at all points. Already there are visions of the championship out Park Avenue way, but it is much too early to be conjuring rosy-tinted things of this kind. Hull Kingston Rovers played so badly at Hunslet that the onlookers wondered how the team could have managed to beat Hull and Batley and nearly upset Bradford. Perhaps it was one of the Rovers' bad days; at any rate they were well beaten, albeit Hunslet did not play the greatest of games by any means. Huddersfield had a very severe drop at Wakefield, and Manningham went down easily at Hull. There was nothing very startling in the remaining matches. In the Second Competition the most noticeable result was the defeat of Heckmondwike at Sowerby Bridge. This augurs ill for the return of the Beck Lane contingent to the Senior fold.

In the Lancashire Senior Competition the exigencies of county football kept the two Cheshire teams—Runcorn and Stockport—out of the fray, whilst Oldham and Millom were resting from the rigours of competition football. Of the games played, however, Salford shone resplendently, and the "Reds" administered a severe defeat to the Leigh club. There was no half-hearted confidence about the Salford attack, for the visitors made full use of the wind in the initial stages, passed with dazzling accuracy, and before the interval had obtained a commanding lead. The result was a rude surprise to those who imagined Leigh invincible at home, and at the same time showed the Salford stars at their best. Broughton Rangers are still wandering from the path of victory, and they came to grief against the smart St. Helens combination. Whenever Warrington and Widnes meet there is generally some fun in the immediate vicinity. On this occasion victory smiled upon the first named, who caught the judge's eye with a majority of a single point. This reverse has sadly discounted Widnes's fond hope of championship honours. Swinton had no difficulty in securing a couple of points at the expense of Wigan. The latter team are a most disappointing lot, and are by no means realising the anticipations formed a couple of months ago. There was a battle royal at Tyldesley, where the locals once more tasted the bitters of defeat, Rochdale Hornets managing to scrape home after a hard struggle.

The Cumberland vs. Cheshire match, in the Northern Union Campionship Tournament, did not create an overwhelming amount of interest, but still it was satisfactory from a district point of view that the hardy sons of Cumbria proved victorious. If Cheshire is practically a one-club county, so is Cumberland. In the latter team there were no fewer than seven Millomites; but Runcorn went one better with nine county men. Combination was bound to gain by this, even if it was a sort of match between two Lancashire First Division clubs in Millom and Runcorn. Unfortunately the day was all against scientific football, as rain fell heavily. Still, a try to nil is a matter for congratulation, and Cumberland will now be girding up their loins in anticipation of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The Midlands and Moseley are about to lose a splendid forward, the Birmingham Athletic Club an excellent all-round gymnast, and the Edgbaston club a handy cricketer, for A. O. Dowson leaves England for India before Christmas, and will be absent for at least twelve months. Dowson, who is a man of splendid physique, has not many superiors as an all round athlete. On leaving Oxford he settled in Birmingham, and has been an acquisition to many athletic circles. To Moseley he will be a great loss, for he is what J. H. Rogers used to be, the central pusher in every scrummage. He is also held in high esteem by the Rugby Union Committee, and was generally regarded as a likely wearer of an international cap this season.

An International Bowling Association has been formed. A meeting in connection with it was held last week at the Great Central Hotel, Marylebone. The President of the New South Wales Bowling Association was there, and the Earl of Jersey, formerly Governor of New South Wales, was elected President of the new association. It was resolved to form a committee to frame the constitution of the Association, with Mr. Ernest G. Price as hon. secretary. Objects of the association are to formulate a code of laws of the game under which international matches shall be played, and to bring bowlers in Great Britain and the Colonies into touch with one another. The code of laws of the game which it is proposed to draw up will have to be agreed upon not only in England and Scotland, but by associations in Australia and Canada, and consequently will probably not be ready until the beginning of next summer.

A CABINET crisis is averted for the moment, says the correspondent of the *Times* at Sofia, but the existing political situation cannot be long maintained. Difficulties have been encountered with regard to the proposed reconstruction of the Cabinet, and Ministers have returned here, the Prince proceeding to Euxinograd, where he will stay for the remainder of the autumn.

THE PLAGUE IN OPORTO.

THE measures taken in Oporto for dealing with the sick and preventing the spread of infection are good in some respects, though imperfectly carried out, but in others they are totally wrong in principle. There are great difficulties to contend with, which it would be unjust to ignore. The common people are exceedingly ignorant and full of quite Oriental prejudices. They believe that the disease is the invention of the doctors, and that patients are taken to the hospital only to be made away with. In addition there seems to be an unfortunate division of authority. The official head of the local public health service is the civil governor of the district, who is technically advised by the "delegate of health"; both these officials are appointed by the Government. But there is also a municipal authority, whose technical officer is Dr. Jorge. What are the precise relations of these two authorities I have been unable to discover, but I gather that the situation is somewhat complicated and that there is a clashing of jurisdiction. Then the police are employed on sanitary duty, which is never a satisfactory arrangement. Dr. Jorge complains that they do not carry out his orders. In the criticisms which I shall have to offer these points should be borne in mind.

The isolation hospital is admirably situated in an elevated and detached spot on the outskirts of the town. Its name has been changed to "Bomfirm," that is "good end," which has been wittily translated "happy despatch." The structure is rough, but well suited to the purpose. It is quite new having been begun in 1894 in anticipation of cholera, but only recently finished to meet the present emergency. It consists of two wings connected by a corridor. Each wing is divided into two wards capable of containing 25 beds. There is therefore room for 100 patients together with a laboratory and other adjuncts. The wards are very light, airy, and pleasant; in such a situation a free current of perfectly fresh air is also present. As to the treatment I need only say that Yersin's serum has been used, but on so small a scale that it is impossible to speak of results. For the unfortunate thing is that this capital little hospital has not been utilized as it ought to be; for one reason or another the majority of the cases have remained at home. In other words, the isolation of the sick has not been effectively carried out, although the proper means exist.

Still less satisfactory is the procedure with regard to infected houses and persons who have been in contact with the sick. The measures nominally adopted are excellent. There is a very fair disinfecting station, provided with a steam disinfector of a French pattern, vans for removing goods to be disinfected, and other appliances. Bathhouses were being erected at the time of my visit. The plan is for a sanitary corps to visit immediately any house from which a case has been removed; to burn or disinfect all clothing and bedding that has come in contact with the sick, and to disinfect the room. The healthy persons concerned are supposed to be bathed and to have their clothes disinfected, and afterwards to report themselves daily for nine days. Possibly every endeavour is made to carry out this scheme, but there is one very serious flaw in the whole procedure. No place of refuge is provided for the accommodation of the inmates during the process, which, consequently, has to be carried on in their presence. Now the poor in Oporto live in

A STATE OF EXCESSIVE OVERCROWDING

sometimes, I am told, as many as 12 or 15 occupying a single room. This may be an exaggeration, but it is common for several persons to share one room. To disinfect it properly with them present is quite impossible. But that is not the worst. In passing one day along one of the narrow lanes in the worst slum of the town, under the guidance of a gentleman who knows the place and the language thoroughly, my attention was arrested by a group of three policemen standing in front of a house. The men, in answer to our questions, said they were stationed there to prevent the people living in the room on the first floor from coming out. A boy had died of plague in that room, and the remaining inmates, to the number of nine, were prohibited from leaving it for so many days. Another policeman was stationed inside at the door of the room to prevent their having any communication with the people living on the other floors. Food was given to the police, who passed it into them. The imprisoned persons were looking out of the window at us while we talked. It only needed a red cross on the door to reproduce exactly the procedure of the middle ages. I subsequently mentioned this case to the gentleman in charge of the disinfecting station, who offered two alternative explanations—first, that the police had mistaken their orders, and, secondly, that the people were so imprisoned because they refused to be disinfected. These inconsistent explanations do not appear to me to make the matter any better. The fact remains that all those people were boxed up day and night in a room contaminated by a fatal case of plague. I could not have believed in such an absolutely medieval state of things unless I had seen it myself. The same principle in being applied in other instances where patients are nursed in their own homes. The house is sealed in the same fashion, and no one is allowed to leave it policemen being stationed day and night before the door. If it be true, as maintained by some, that the contagiousness of plague is limited to close personal proximity and is destroyed by free exposure to the air no more effective means of encouraging its spread could be devised than shutting up the sick with the healthy.

Apart from the measures for dealing with actual cases, some attempt is being made to improve the general state of the town. The sanitary corps is engaged on a systematic house to house inspection with a view to remedying the grosser offences against cleanliness. I understand that pigs used to be kept in the houses, and that they have been turned out, but this happened before my arrival. The fact in itself throws some light on the state of Oporto and

THE CURRENT STANDARD OF CLEENLINESS.

For the rest, I have been through the worst quarter and into some of the houses where cases have occurred, and the only traces I could find of sanitary activity were sundry sprinklings of chloride of lime, which may have served in some measure to disguise the pestiferous odours normally prevailing. The use of ordinary slaked lime for the same purpose here and there confirmed the impression that the main idea was to sprinkle something.

I do not say these things for the sake of finding fault or sneering at the authorities of Oporto, with whom I have the greatest sympathy in their very real difficulties. I say them in sober earnest in order that those who understand these matters may know exactly what is going on, and may possess the necessary *data* for correctly interpreting the behaviour of the plague in the town. To tell the truth, the sanitery defects of Oporto are so great, so complete, and of such long standing that no emergency measures could possibly have more than the most superficial effect, and I do not think it can make any real difference whether they are energetically applied or not. It is too late to start running up fortifications when the enemy's guns are trained on the town. Even if the worst slums were burned down *en bloc*, the infection has now become so widely diffused that it could not be stopped by human means. Oporto has to go through with this trouble, and I am afraid it will be very great. With the exception of a dry and airy site on the steep granitic banks of the Douro, two or three miles from the sea, Oporto combines every conceivable condition injurious to health. It has a bad water supply, no drainage, a soil saturated with filth, no proper disposal of refuse, great overcrowding, and extreme poverty. The general effect is seen in the annual death-rate, which exceeds 30 per 1,000 according to Dr. Jorge's admirable demographical study of the city, and is only surpassed by three towns in Europe—namely, Bukharest, Rouen and Moscow. High as this is, however, it would be much higher but for the situation, which is the saving of the place. Oporto is spread out over the hills, which rise immediately from the river; the whole of it stands on high or rising ground. If it were not for the poverty of the people, I should say that with proper sanitation Oporto would be second to no town in Europe for healthiness. Yet it is almost the least healthy; and, if the general death-rate is over 30, that of the worst quarters is probably double,

THE GREAT EVIL OF ALL,

however, is the housing of the working classes and the state of the slums. The quarter earliest and most severely attacked by plague is the oldest and most central part of the town, representing no doubt the relics of the ancient city. It lies near the river, and consists of a rockery the like of which is not to be seen in the North of Europe. Dr. Jorge summed it up to me very well in one phrase—*one ville Orientale*. And there is another thing to explain the selection of this particular town at this particular time—I mean starvation. The people are excessively poor, as I have more than once remarked. One shilling to fifteenpence a day is a fair wage for an able-bodied man. They do not fare sumptuously on this at any time, but for some time past the price of provisions has been unusually high. The staple article of diet is salted codfish from Newfoundland and Norway, and the imports have for a long time been very low, involving a corresponding rise in price. The total quantity imported in 1898 was 202,059cwt., against 266,001cwt. in 1897 and an average of 300,000cwt. in the previous three years, although the population has been rapidly increasing. This year the imports for the first six months were only 70,000cwt., or less than half the usual average. Prices have, therefore, more than doubled. In other words, semi-starvation, has been converted into actual starvation, a condition that is more favourable to the propagation of plague than any other. *Times* correspondent.

THE summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 30th September 1899 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma estimated the area under paddy as 6,021,909 acres, compared with 5,903,152 acres actually under cultivation last year, an increase of 118,757 acres. The prospects of the crop up to date are good. Floods are reported to have damaged the crop over about 25,000 acres in parts of Thongwa, Hanthawaddy, and Tharrawaddy. The districts of Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Thongwa, Myaungmya, Amherst and Thaton each report an increase of over 10,000 acres in the area cultivated.

COOLIE RIOT AT SANDAKAN.

DR. DENNYS, Protector of Chinese in the B. N. Borneo Service, reports that a serious riot occurred on the part of the last-named batch of contract coolies (Lao Kehs). They were brought over for transfer to their estate on the 25th September, and being under 50 in number, were placed in a depot rented by the licensed recruiter Ah Tiong. On the morning of the 26th, owing, as they alleged to some ill-treatment by two of the police, they took possession of the head of the narrow stairway by which alone the room they occupied could be reached, armed with long knives, crockery, basins, and bottles. With the latter they kept up a fusillade upon the police below, who were armed with sticks only; the Adjutant also being struck over the head when he attempted (at their own invitation) to go up. They furthermore said they would stab any one else who ascended. The stairs barely afforded room for two men abreast; and the Acting Commandant, the Sub-Commandant, and myself having arrived on the scene, an armed party of Constabulary shortly followed. The rioters were then given 5 minutes in which to throw down their knives, &c., or take the chance of being forcibly dealt with, which could have been effected by breaking down the wall on either side, when loss of life might have ensued. At the end of four minutes they gave way, came down, and were disarmed. They were later on brought before the Magistrate and the ringleader received a sentence of 2 years' R. I., two others of 18 months, and the remainder of 10 days. The Police, the Captain China and the Court Interpreter Mr. Ki un all behaved with much courage and discretion.—*Penang Chronicle.*

A NEW CAPE LINER.

GREAT interest was shown at Southampton on Saturday, Sept. 30, in the mail steamer Kinfauns Castle, the latest addition to the fleet of the Castle Line, which left that port just before five o'clock on her maiden voyage to the Cape, having started from Tilbury Docks early on Friday morning. At present she is both the largest of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s vessels and the first to be fitted with twin screws; but this distinction she will not enjoy very long, since the completion of a sister ship, the Kildonan Castle, is expected in a few months. Built and engined on the Clyde by the Fairfield Company, the Kinfauns Castle is in every way a magnificent ship. Her length is over 532 feet, her breadth over 59 feet, her gross tonnage 10,000, and her indicated horse-power 10,500. She has accommodation for 660 passengers, all of whom can be made perfectly comfortable. The decorations of the various saloons, drawing-rooms, and smoking-rooms are admirable; and the first-class smoking-room—modelled on an old Dutch interior—is particularly pleasing. Each class of passengers is provided with a good library, and three pianos and an organ are on board. Cooking is done by steam and by electricity; the ship's barber is an expert, and his room a comfortable lounge; the baths are of all kinds, and the best of them are cut out of solid blocks of marble; there is a continuous supply of fresh water—the distillation plant supplies 13,000 gallons a day—throughout the ship; even the knife-cleaning and the hair-brushing are done by electricity, and the steam whistle for fog-signalling goes by clockwork; and, best of all, a special anti-vibration arrangement has been attached to the machinery, so that the usual throbbing of the engines is completely done away with. Even the 300 troops who are packed on board such a boat can hardly fail to enjoy their passage.

THE STATE OF NILE.

THE last report on the state of the Nile shows that this year's rise is the worst ever recorded. Every precaution has been taken to minimize the loss to the country and revenue, but it is probable that the area of land which it will be impossible to irrigate will be close upon 200,000 feddans (203,000 acres). Nile is now falling, and there is no hope of a further rise.

Mr. W. Willcocks writes from Cairo, Sept. 18:—Egypt at the present moment is experiencing one of the worst floods of the century, and that branch of the river which leaves the great Equatorial Lakes seems to have failed completely. This branch of the river (let us call it the White Nile) is completely closed by the sudd, and the waters are wandering over the immense swamps which stretch from latitude 7 to latitude 10. The failure of this supply in the summer of 1900 will be serious. Now England hold the keys of the Nile. The waters which leave the Great Lakes are considered never to fall below 18,000 cubic feet per second (see Sir William Garstin's last report on the Sudan, published by the Egyptian Government). The discharge at Asfuan, in spite of the additions of surface and subsoil waters from the Gazelle, the Sobat, the Blue Nile, and the Atbara, has within the last 25 years twice fallen as low as 7,000 cubic feet per second and may again fall as low or even lower. What becomes of the immense body of water which leaves the lakes? After passing Lado the White Nile splits up into numerous branches which lose themselves in the swamps. "Divide et Impera." The swamps vanquish the Nile. Now, if a very small expedition were to find its way to Lado, via Mombasa, and engage labourers among the Bari and Madi tribes, it would be a comparatively easy task to close the heads of the Bahr Seraf and other channels which leave the right bank and confine the water to the Bhar-el-Jebel, which passes by Bor and Shambeh. (Colonel Martyr says the sudd is 30 miles north of Shambeh. If he had had a canal engineer with him, he might have cut the sudd and come on to Khartum.) Once the waters of the Great Lakes were confined to one channel, they would be able to account for any amount of sudd. No attempt has ever been made to cut the sudd with the aid of the current. This is the true way to do it, looked at from the point of view of the hydraulic engineer. Once the sudd is removed it will be easy with the aid of a dredger and willows to confine the water permanently to one channel, because it is muddy for three months in the year. Willows will have to be imported, as none are to be found in the White Nile or the Gazelle river; and very possibly it is owing to their absence from these regions that the swamps have become so unmanageable.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

ACCORDING to the *Zanzibar Gazette*, dated Sept. 27th, His Highness the Sultan prolongs his stay at Chwaka till Monday morning. Beautifull weather has prevailed. On Thursday evening the *maulidi* was performed before H. H. by the Wahadimu who had been collected from all parts by the Liwali, Hilal bin Mohammed. The *maulidi* is a semi-religious song of rejoicing performed at Chukwani and Sherif Musa on Thursday (Mohammedan Friday) evenings whenever H. H. is in country residence. This great religious ceremony of the year takes place in July in celebration of the prophet Mohammed's birthday. Mohammed was born on a Monday morning, but Friday being the Holiday the *maulida* is postponed accordingly. The men who take part in the ceremony range themselves in long lines on their knees; the lines surge and coil like huge white snakes but great harmony and grace of movement is maintained in the peculiar contortions and genuflexions indulged in. Facing the rows are several makhalifi who intone from a book and behind again are the symbols. After a while one of the young men comes forward and seizes a sharp pointed weapon called *debus*, a large skewar mounted in a heavy knob of wood. This he brandishes in the air while he struts up and down between the lines and when the critical time has arrived proceeds to thrust it through his cheek. He sinks upon his knees while the by-standers gather round to extract the *debus*. If the victim be over-zealous he waves his sympathisers aside and continues his beat with the skewar suspended from his cheek for all to behold, or he will prelude the exhibition by striking his body with the sharp point. The curious part about this self-inflicted torture is that no blood issues from the wounds, which is attributed to the supplications to the prophet which are continued the while. The fumes of burning incence are applied to the face of the victim during the operation and physiologists might here find an explanation of the absence of blood. Self-wounding is not always a feature of "maulibi" though in the old time daring spirits would go so far as to disembowel themselves when fatal consequences would ensue, prayers and supplications notwithstanding.

THE FLEET IN AFRICAN WATERS.

In view of the present state of affairs in the Transvaal, it is not without interest to note what a strong squadron we have in African waters. Ten or eleven years ago there were only two small sloops, two gunboats, a gun vessel, and three other little ships, of no fighting value, stationed in these waters. The total displacement of the squadron was only 12,518 tons. To-day, Rear-Admiral R. H. Harris has at his disposal a squadron comprising a third-class battle ship, two excellent second class and five third-class cruisers, half-a-dozen gunboats, and an old despatch boat. The squadron has a displacement of over 35,000 tons, and the ships are well armed. What is more, Admiral Harris is a gunnery enthusiast of the best type, and the gunners under him are probably better shots than can be found in any other British squadron. If they are called upon for service, we shall have no need to blush for them.—*Zanzibar Gazette.*

A DACOITY occurred in the Gumal ilaka of the Dera Ismail Khan district last week, when a powindah who had taken out 15 camels to graze was set upon by Waziris. The dacoits took away 7 of the camels among them a fine 'marbal' (riding camel) and wounded the powindah. About the same time on the Tank ilaka a traveller was also set upon by Waziris, but fortunately a caravan was passing just at the time and the thieves being scared, fled, taking away the traveller's turban only.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

COLONEL PICQUART having demanded [illegible] of War an inquiry into the charges br[illegible] him at the Rennes Court-martial with r[illegible] management of the funds of the Secret Service Department, General de Galliffet addressed to him a letter stating that the report of the commission to which the matter was referred shows that there is no ground whatever for the slightest suspicion as to the honourable character of his management of the Intelligence Department.

It has been stated in one of the Paris papers that a compromising letter from General de Galliffet was included among the papers seized in connexion with the Royalist plot. General de Galliffet has written to the *Figaro*, stating that in November or December, 1898, the Duke of Orleans wrote to him, inviting him to shoot at Wood Norton. He replied that he was not rich enough to accept the invitation. A few days later the duke offered, through a friend, to pay the expenses of the journey, when the general replied verbally that he was not poor enough to accept the offer. Since then he has not written any letter to the duke.

The *Times* Paris correspondent anticipates that the State trial is destined to furnish some more or less startling surprises. The accused, or their counsel, are believed to have the intention of dragging out the proceedings as long as possible, and it is rumoured also that revelations will be made implicating General Roget and M. Cavaignac.

The situation at Creuzot has become serious. M. Schneider refuses to make any concession to the strikers, who are projecting a march to Paris.

A speech was delivered on Sunday at Limoges by M. Millerand, in which he vigorously set forth the policy of Republican defence adopted by the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, and said that France wanted no more either of the masked Empire, the overt Monarchy, or the everlasting enemy, Clericalism, which she found behind all anti-Republican conspiracies.

Tuesday's *Figaro* announced that M. Valfrey, who was for some time connected with the foreign department of the French diplomatic service and who has often published interesting articles in the *Figaro* under the pseudonym "Whist," will be henceforth at the head of the foreign department of that paper. The article with which M. Valfrey made his *debut* was entitled "English Imperialism." He said:—

"It is a state of mind, and attempts have often been made to define it. But there is no better way of explaining it than to watch it at work in this Transvaal business, which is soon to end either by the capitulation of President Kruger or by a ferocious war against him. The Boers have, perhaps, been told too often that they were a match for the British, and, in my opinion, they would make a serious error if, on the pretext of not being surprised by forces which are arriving slowly, they were to be the first to open fire. England sometimes commits the imprudence in her colonial expeditions of rushing blindly on an enemy which it ill knows, and it has been her fortune sometimes to receive in these circumstances, from such a foe cruel and well-deserved lessons. But these lessons are not lost. England sets patiently again to work with the prodigious resources at her disposal, and, sometimes ten years later, choosing just the right moment, she takes a brilliant revenge for past rebuffs. Thus it was on the Upper Nile, and there, where Gordon was massacred with his meagre army, she settled down in 1898 as a consequence of Kitchener's victories.

"It is the same with the Transvaal. At the close of 1895 England thought to get the better of that country by a filibustering expedition. Dr. Jameson was beaten, made prisoner, and disavowed. The British Government has since then thrown off the mask and now, after a complicated and crafty diplomatic discussion, she is getting ready to enter fully armed upon the scene. There is talk of convoking Parliament. This would be to put it face to face with the *fait accompli*, not of the conquest of the Transvaal, which will not be so easy a matter, but of the expenses which it will already have caused and will still cause. The day when I lost a good deal of my confidence in an amicable solution of the Anglo-Boer conflict was just the moment when the English Parliament was on the eve of its annual recess. Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, and Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, uttered identical language, which was by no means conciliatory, on the necessity of having done with this disagreeable business.

"Some persons take refuge in the hope of personal intervention by the Queen in favour of peace. This supreme resource seems to me to be very feeble. The English Government sometimes employs the credit and authority of her Majesty in the interests of Great Britain when it has to deal with foreign Sovereigns, but the Queen does not intervene, as far as I know, to dissuade her Ministers from a decision contrary to her personal views and opinions. The person responsible for the Transvaal war, whether it breaks out to-morrow or not for a month, is Mr. Chamberlain, eagerly supported by public opinion, to which Lord Salisbury has in turn bowed down in spite of his original repugnance. But for the sky to become clearer and for an honourable bargain to be come to at the last moment Mr. Chamberlain must let go and resign. This really would be a miracle, and I do not believe in it."

THE Royal Niger Company's native troops, who have done such excellent service in the Niger territory, will, when taken over by the Imperial authorities, be merged into the present regiments of the West African Frontier Force, and not form a separate regiment. At present they number roughly 1,000 men. The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the "Waffs" are each 1,200 strong, so that with the Company's troops the two Imperial regiments will each become 1,700 strong.

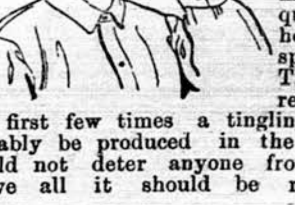
Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

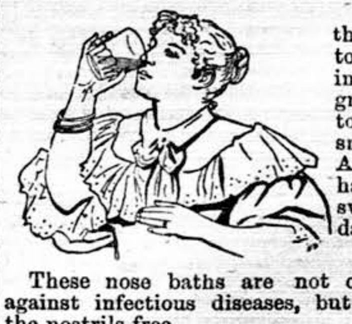
AND AN

EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows:—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a



level with the nostrils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that



the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.

These nose baths are not only a protection against infectious diseases, but they always keep the nostrils free.

People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

FOR SALE BY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co, BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co.; POONA:—BEYNON & Co.; IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees British-India.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

POLARIS, the north star, according to Professor Campbell, the American astronomer, of Lick Observatory, using the Mills spectroscope and a 36-inch telescope, embraces three distinct bodies, a bright and a dark star, with another invisible body. The first two revolve round their own centre of gravity, and both round the centre of gravity, of the three. Polaris is approaching the solar system with a velocity varying from eight kilometres (about five miles) to 14 kilometres (about nine miles) a second every four days.

M. Moissan, the eminent French chemist has devised a new electrolytic apparatus for producing fluorine. He can get eight litres of fluorine gas per hour with a current of 20 amperes at 50 volts.

During the British Association meeting at Dover messages were sent between that place and Wimereux, France, by the Marconi telegraph, and signals of these messages were "overheard' at Chelmsford by Marconi's assistants, who are there fitting up a station to communicate with Harwich. Acting on this hint, the Chelmsford operators have communicated with those at Wimereux over a distance of 85 to 90 miles as the crow flies. This is very nearly the 100 miles which we predicted a week or two ago. At present the wireless telegraph can span the Irish Sea from Holyhead to Dublin, and Liverpool to the Isle of Man, or the Channel from Newhaven to Dieppe.

The French are likely to adopt the motor-car in the Army. Horse vehicles have many drawbacks, apart from expense, and in France there is an "embarras de choix" in the matter of automobiles. The new vehicle would, of course, necessitate a modification in the organisation of convoys and parks of artillery.

Professor Gage, of Cornell University, Vice-President of the Section of Zoology in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, seems to think that malaria fever is transmitted by mosquitoes as "texas cattle fever" is transmitted by cattle ticks (Boophilis bovis). The ticks suck the blood of animals already infected with the germ of fever, and the germs enter the eggs of the ticks and infect the next generation, which introduce the disease into cattle. Thus the mutual infection goes in a vicious circle from generation to generation.

Professor J. M. Baldwin, the eminent psychologist, has been given six months' leave of absence to come to London and see the "Dictionary of Phylosophy and Psychology" through the press. His address will be—care of Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

The proposed electric railway to Kashmir, which will be the longest in the world, was undertaken after Mr. R. G. Crompton, the well-known electrical engineer, had reported favourably upon the scheme during his late visit to India.

M. Albert le Rochas, who studies the expression of the emotions by means of hypnotism, has found that one of his subjects, Mdlle. Lina, is very susceptible to the power of music. Thus, when the air "Angels ever bright and fair" is played to her while hypnotised she assumes an ecstatic attitude, with face and arms raised to heaven. Waltz tunes make her act as though she were waltzing, and stranger still dance music, quite foreign to her experience, causes her to reproduce the traditional gestures of the dances. In the case of a Spanish fandango, for example, she contracts her fingers, and in that of a Javanese dance she imitates the contortions of the native dancing girl.

The "Journal of the Society of Arts" has an interesting article on rubber-collecting in the forests of the Amazon, Brazil. The harvest is from July to February, the dry season. The collectors are chiefly whites or half-castes, not Indians. Each carries a knife with a blade 26 inches long and two inches broad, electroplated to avoid rust, and having a handle of carved wood inlaid with brass. The knife enables him to cut his way through the underwood and obtain fuel. With a small axe he chops a smooth place on the bark, and sticks a clay or tin cup against it to catch the milky sap of the tree and gashes the bark just above the cup. The cups are emptied into a gourd and the gourd into a large clay bowl. Six or seven cups are stuck round the trunk of one tree.

From 75 to 150 trees can be cupped in this way in a day, and on successive days they are cupped a little lower down the trunk. Some collectors tap in the morning and collect in the evening; others do the contrary. The yield of a day is about 7 lbs. in the Lower Amazon. After three or four days' yield the collector makes a smoky fire in his hut, the fuel being the nuts of the "Urucuri," "Tucuma," and "Inaga" palms, or failing these, of bark and twigs. Over the fire he holds a wooden paddle and pours the milk on it through a clay funnel, like a bottomless toilet jug. The smoke dries and cures it in to rubber. The cake of rubber is then slit and taken from the mould. For the paddle some use a spit rotating on two upright forked sticks. The process of curing is bad for the eyes. Consul Kennedy does not advise investment in rubber estates at Para unless the investor sees his way to get sufficient collectors.

According to Professor Axenfeld, in the "Revista Moderna di Cultura," men of genius are firstborn sons. Second and third children may also be eminent, but not fourth, fifth, or sixth. After the sixth there may also be men of talent.

The earliest pioneer of the wireless telegraph, like the first pioneer of the electric telegraph is a Scotchman, by name James Lindsay, and a bust of him in white Carrara marble has been presented to the Victorian Art Galleries of Dundee, his native town, by Lord Provost M'Grady.

Invitations to eminent electricians in this country are being sent out by the President, M. Mascart, and the Council of the proposed international congress of electricians in connection with the Paris Exhibition.

In the "Photographische Correspondenz" is to be found a note on this subject by Dr. Eder. As far back as 1876 Dr. Eder, working in conjunction with Captain Toth, showed that the deposit of lead ferrocyanide on the silver image, as obtained in lead intensification, may be converted into cupric ferrocyanide. For this purpose the image intensified with lead is immersed in a solution of a cupric salt, when the image becomes reddish brown from the formation of cupric ferrocyanide. Since that time several proposals have been made for toning by the formation of cupric ferrocyanide, and Dr. Eder recommends the following as a practically useful method: Copper sulphate (crystallised), 5 grammes, is dissolved in one litre of water, and a saturated solution of carbonate of ammonia is added until the precipitated cupric carbonate redissolves. Next is added a solution of 12 grammes of potassium ferricyanide in 700 c.c. of water. A precipitate is now formed, which precipitate is brought into solution by grinding in a mortar with repeated small additions of solid carbonate of ammonia until the precipitate completely dissolves. This fluid is the toning and intensifying bath. *Toning of developed bromide prints.*—A bromide print immersed in the toning bath first becomes warmish brown, then reddish, and afterwards a full red, almost carmine red. Weak sulphuric acid (1 to 500) slowly changes the full red to a brick red, while weak ammonia changes the full red to a bluish red. The full red is changed to a deep somewhat brownish red by the use of a bath of sulphate of copper. "Use of the copper ferricyanide bath for intensifying negatives."—Fixed or well-washed negatives immersed in the copper ferricyanide bath are slowly but surely intensified by the deposition of copper ferrocyanide, and the intensification is well under control by reason of the slowness of the action. Only washing is required after the negative has become sufficiently intense. The colour of the fully intensified negative is cherry red. Dr. Eder remarks that he does not know whether the above process has been suggested as a practicable method of intensifying gelatine negatives, but it is well worth consideration.

A contribution by Herr Gerstenbrand to the "Photographisches Rundschau", and reproduced in the Bullettino della "Societa Fotografica Italiana," describes a ready method of quickly adjusting the object and the ground glass screen to parallelism; a matter of importance when copying is to be undertaken with ordinary apparatus, not specially fitted for insuring proper adjustment. Against the bottom edge of the board upon which the original is fastened, a magnetic compass is held; this compass being in a square case, or at any rate it must afford two resting places at some distance from each other. The reading having been taken the compass is similarly placed in relation to the focussing screen, and this latter is shifted until the same reading is obtained. Those who have worked with a prismatic compass for filling in the details of a survey will realise the accuracy obtainable by this very easy and rapid method of working, provided only that the compass is properly mounted, and that nothing magnetic disturbs the result. The horizontal adjustment having been made as described, the plump line is used to secure the vertical correspondence.

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The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 6
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
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30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
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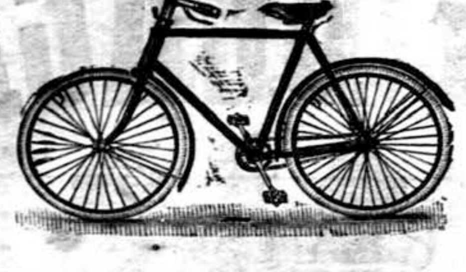

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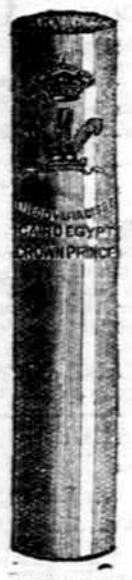

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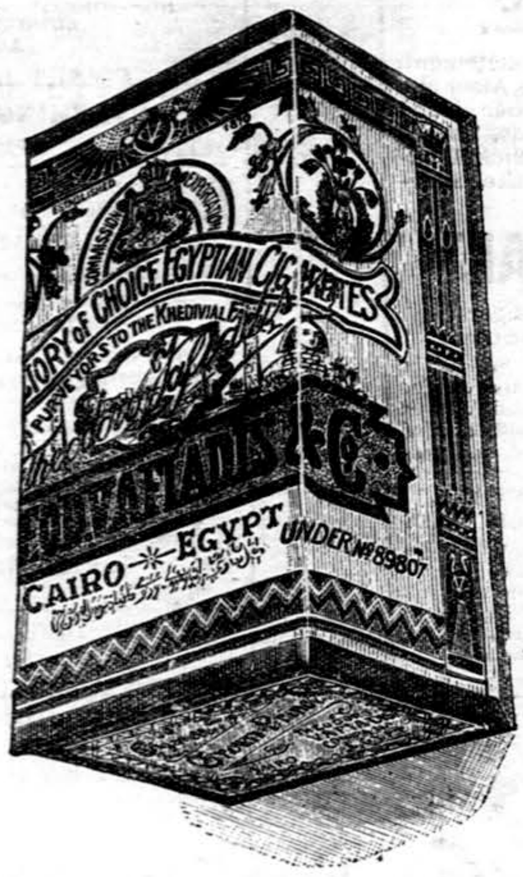

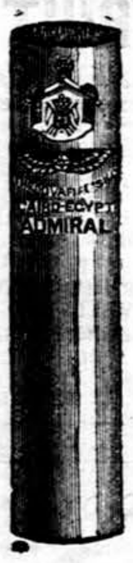

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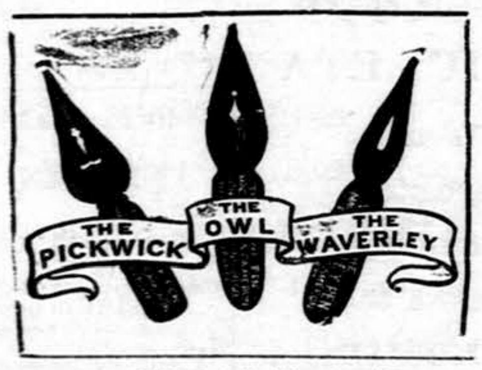

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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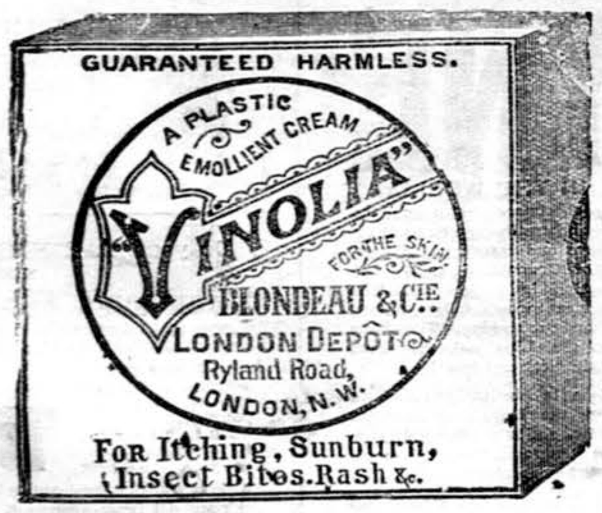

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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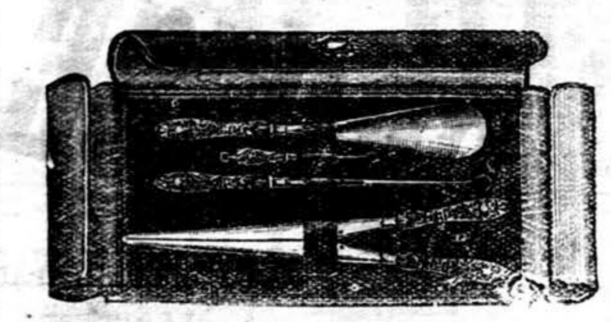

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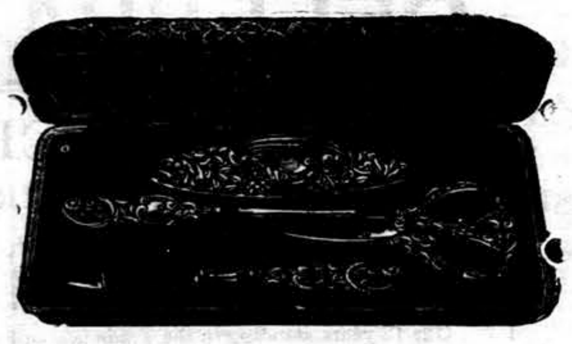

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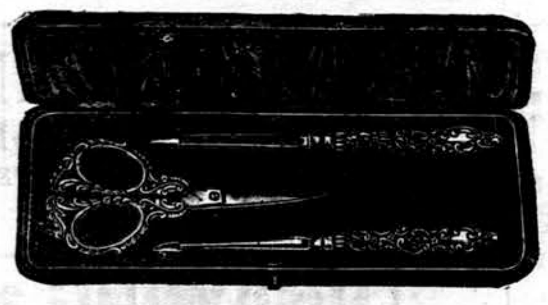

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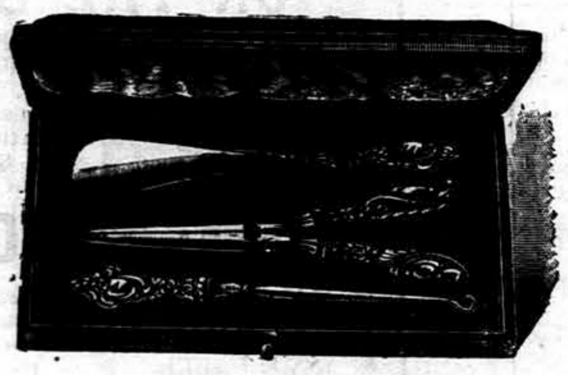

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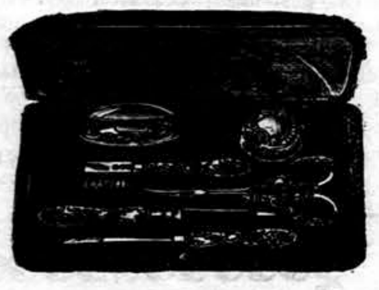

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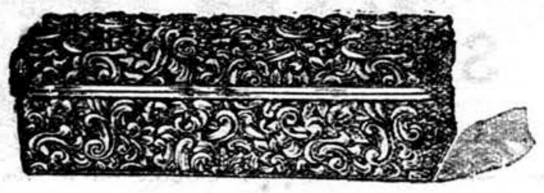
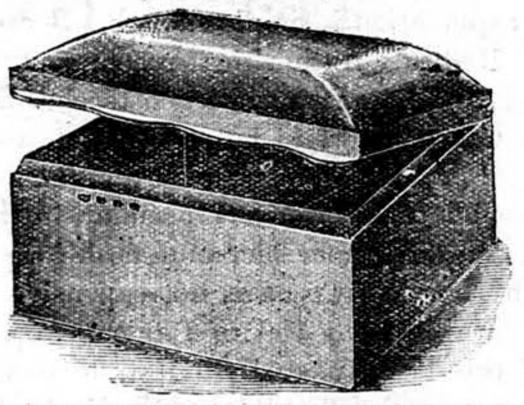
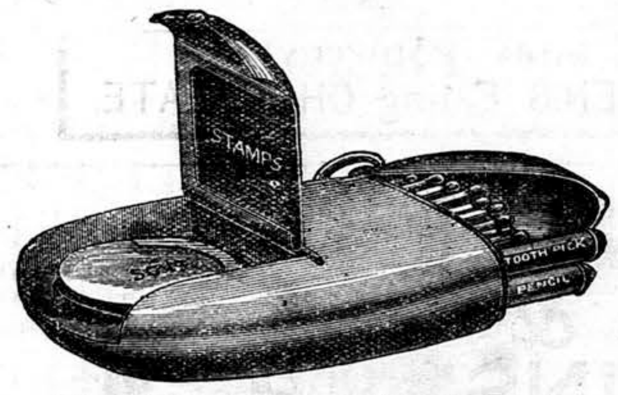


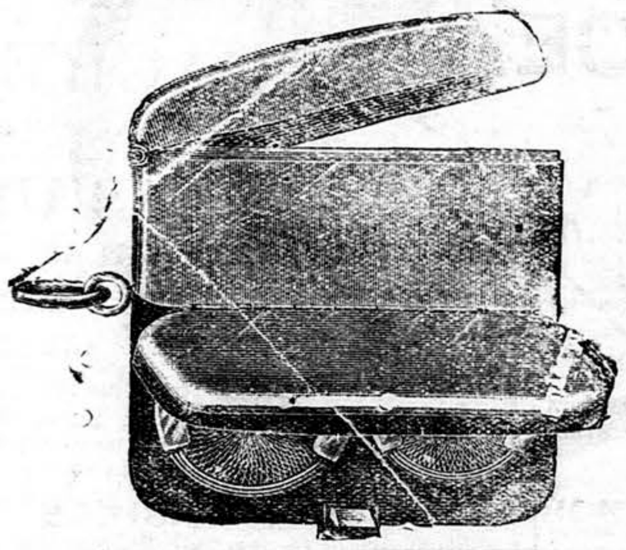
Silver Hairpin Box, Rs. 32.



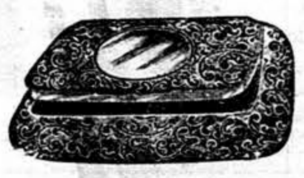
Silver Cigarette Box to hold 50 Cigarettes, Rs. 65.
" " " " " 100 " Rs. 100.



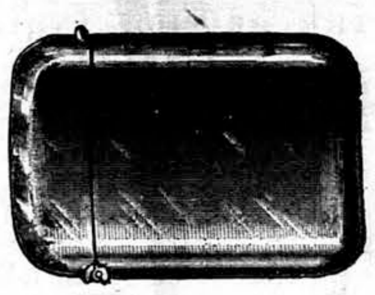
Silver Match Box, Sovereign Case, &c., Rs. 39



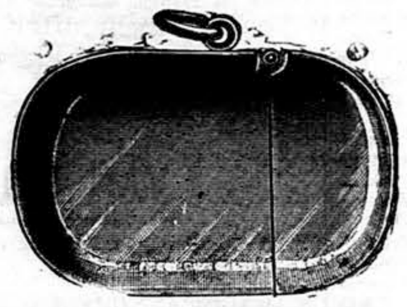
Silver Match Box, Sovereign Case, &c., Rs. 34.



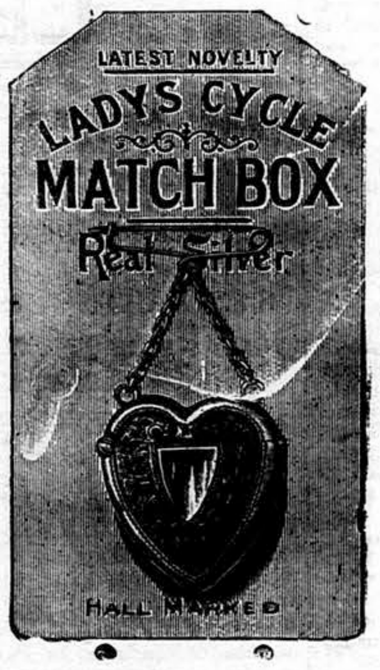
Silver Snuff Box, Rs. 17.



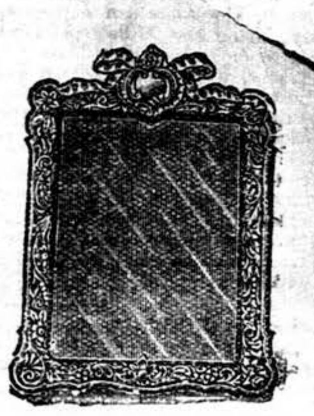
Silver Match Box, Rs. 8-8



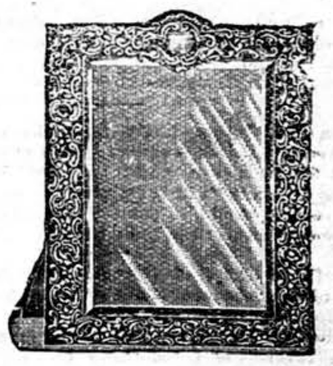
Silver Match Box, Rs. 8-8.



Rs. 9.

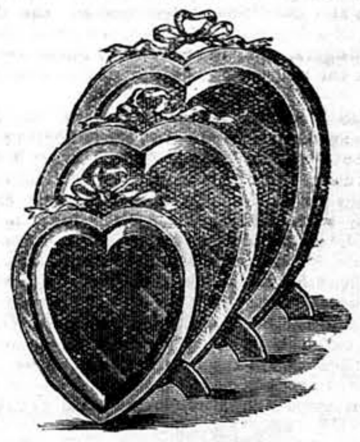


Cabinet, Rs. 22; Carte de Visite, Rs. 9.



Cabinet, Rs. 16; Carte de Visite, Rs. 12.

Cabinet, Rs. 23; Carte de Visite Rs. 9.



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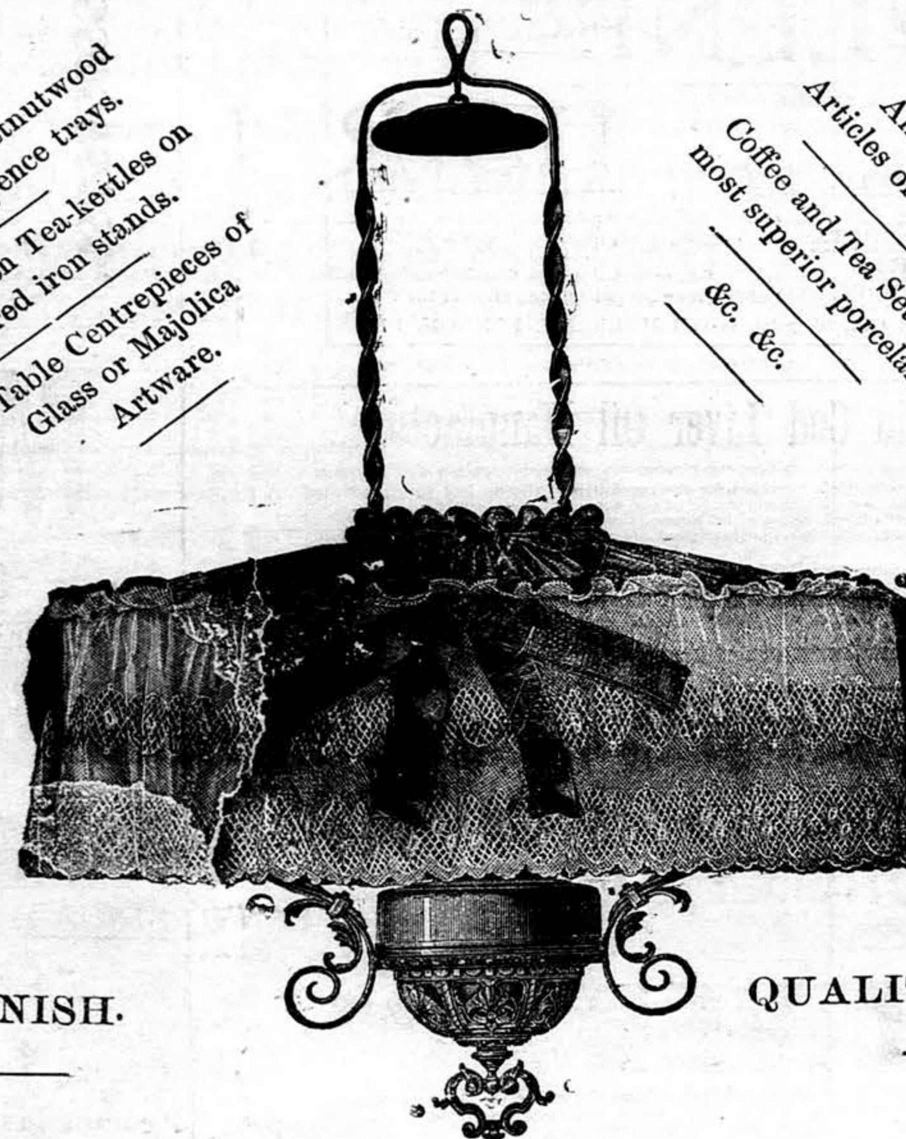

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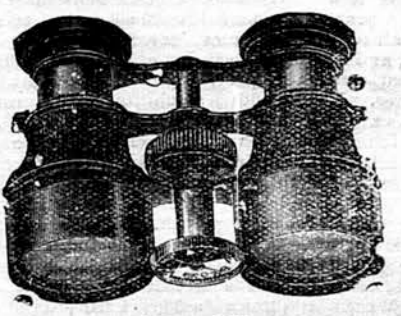

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